

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

68931 三月九號英港

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1919. 日十月七

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

#### NO BRITISH TROOPS ENGAGED IN CAPTURE OF EMPTSA.

London, September 1. A War Office communiqué says:—Fighting on the Archangel-Vologda Railway continued all day on August 29 for the possession of Empta village, which changed hands several times. No British troops were engaged in this fighting. Our airmen bombed Plesotskaya heavily. Russian troops attacked and captured Kadish, fifteen miles east of Empta, on August 29, capturing 90 prisoners and one gun.

### HOME CRICKET.

#### YORKSHIRE WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, September 1.

Surrey beat Essex by ten wickets. The final positions in the County Championship are:—

Yorkshire	46.15	per cent.
Kent	42.85	"
Notts	35.71	"
Surrey	35	"
Lancs	33.33	"
Somerset	33.33	"
Hampshire	31.25	"
Gloucester	25	"
Leicester	21.42	"
Derbyshire	21.42	"
Sussex	20	"
Northants	16.66	"
Middlesex	14.28	"
Essex	11.11	"
Warwick	7.14	"

### IMPORTANT POLISH SUCCESS.

### A FORTRESS CAPTURED.

London, September 1.

A Polish communiqué says:—We have captured the fortress of Bobruisk, which was strongly defended. We used tanks to support the infantry. We took 500 prisoners. Bobruisk is a hundred miles south-east of Minsk. It is of great strategic importance, constituting the western defence of Moscow and is the key to White Ruthenia.

### BRITISH STEAMERS.

### TO LOAD IN GERMANY.

London, September 1.

The P. and O., British India and Well Lines announce that their vessels will load at Hamburg and Bremen.

### THE BATAVIA IN HARBOUR.

#### A BIG EX-GERMAN VESSEL.

The Batavia, which came into port this morning, is a big ex-German vessel. She is flying the Inter-Allied flag and has on board some three thousand Chinese of the Chinese Labour Corps, who are being repatriated by the Allies to their homes.

The Batavia came from Marseilles via Saigon. She went ashore near Saigon and, consequently, goes into dock here for repairs.

From Hongkong the vessel goes to Shanghai. Her agents are the Messageries Maritimes.

### S.S. TAI LEE.

#### OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

The s.s. Tai Lee, which was built in 1914 by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., was offered for sale to-day. She is a steel turn-screw vessel belonging to the Sze Yip Steamship Company. She was requisitioned by the Government and converted into a transport for service in Mesopotamia and was recently released by the Government, but in a state that is not what she was in when taken over by the Government.

She was put up to auction this morning by Mr. George Lamont. Bidding started at \$150,000, but as no better offer was forthcoming the sale was cancelled, the boat being valued at much more than the only bid that was made.

### MAJOR CASSEL.

#### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TRIBUTE.

The Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce forwards us the following copy of the Chamber's letter of appreciation to Major Cassel O.B.E., D.A.A., Q.M.G.:—

Dear Major Cassel.

The Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce desire to express to you their appreciation of the assistance and courtesy that the commercial, and particularly the shipping community of the Colony have always received from you during your tenure of the office of D.A.A., Q.M.G.

Many a difficult situation has been rendered less difficult by your tact and willingness to meet the business interests wherever possible, and I feel sure that this expression of appreciation on the part of the Committee is heartily endorsed by all members of the Chamber who have had dealings with your department.

The Committee regret your impending departure, and take this opportunity of wishing you "bon voyage."

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) S. H. DODWELL,

Chairman.

### NEW TUG.

A new tug, the St. Samson, built by the Kowloon Dock Company, made her maiden tug at 9 o'clock this morning. She takes the place of the David Gillies, which went on war service.

### THE "HAUROTO".

#### WRECKAGE FOUND.

#### EUROPEAN LADY AMONG THOSE MISSING.

Definite news has now been received as to the fate of the s.s. Hauroto. It appears that the vessel went ashore somewhere in the vicinity of Money Island during the recent typhoon.

As we have previously stated, Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke asked all steamers passing through the region of the typhoon to keep a good look-out for any signs of the Hauroto. In accordance with these instructions, the captain of the s.s. Telemachus, on his voyage from Saigon, made special efforts to get news of the vessel. The Telemachus left Saigon on August 21 and, since the weather was favourable, the captain shaped a course to the western side of the Paracels and passed about six miles of what is known to China Coast shippers as "The North Reef." At about 8 a.m. on the 22nd, when off Money Island, he observed a white spar floating on the water, on which there were a number of sea birds. At that time there were several foreign passengers on the Telemachus who had all been keenly on the look-out for any signs of the Hauroto. They were allowed on the bridge to assist in keeping a watch. Upon sighting the object, the Captain immediately gave orders for the ship's course to be altered, and the spar was taken aboard. The Telemachus then proceeded slowly on her course and shortly after picking up the spar observed a floating object which had the appearance of a raft. Again the course was altered, and when the Telemachus got within about a quarter of a mile of the object a boat was lowered which came back with the report that there was every evidence that the floating wreckage was part of the saloon of the Hauroto. The wreckage was not taken aboard, but from the description there is no doubt that it formed part of the superstructure of missing vessel.

The master of the Telemachus states that there can be no doubt that the Hauroto got right into the middle of the typhoon and went ashore on one of the Paracels Reefs. "When we ran in close to the reefs," said the captain of the Telemachus, "it was calm weather and the water was more or less smooth, but the breakers on the reefs even in that weather were mountain

### A THUNDERBOLT?

#### KOWLOON HOUSE SUFFERS DAMAGE.

In the early hours of this morning—about 4.30 a.m.—residents were startled by a vivid flash of lightning, followed immediately by a loud crash of thunder. It appeared to be a thunderbolt, and must have awakened everybody from sleep.

The effects of this occurrence were felt in Kowloon, and at least one house—No. 13, Granville Road—was damaged. Mr. L. R. Idlefonse, a stenographer of the American Express Company, resides here and at the time of the occurrence was lying in bed. He was suddenly startled by what sounded like the explosion of a bomb and immediately there fell from the ceiling to the side of his bed about five pounds of broken tiles. On looking up, he saw a hole in the ceiling, and the room was partially filled with smoke. There was, however, no fire. On getting up and examining the premises, Mr. Idlefonse discovered that all the joints of the electric wire connections were damaged, as also was the meter. The wires appear to have been struck first, and the lightning must have passed through them into the ceiling, making quite a big hole. It is said that No. 15, Granville Road was also damaged.

High. What they must have been like in a typhoon it is beyond my knowledge to state. Certainly no steamer could have lasted for more than ten minutes. It has not been possible to identify the spar picked up by the Telemachus as being part of the Hauroto, but other wreckage mentioned above undoubtedly belongs to the lost steamer.

The captain of the Telemachus is to be congratulated upon his endeavours to bring in news of the Hauroto. He did everything humanly possible to carry out the instructions given him to look for the lost steamer, and it is only through his efforts that the fate of the Hauroto has been definitely ascertained.

The Hauroto carried about 200 Chinese passengers, and one European, a French lady, who was on her way to Hongkong.

All hope of any of these lives having been saved has been abandoned.

### TRouble IN A TYPHOON.

#### CHINESE ENGINEERS REFUSE DUTY.

This morning at the Marine Court, before Captain Basil Taylor, R. N., Marine Magistrate, there appeared two Chinese engineers of the s.s. Chefoo—Tam Kwei (chief engineer) and Li Chin (third engineer)—who were charged at the instigation of Captain H. Foy, master of the s.s. Chefoo, with unlawfully neglecting their duty and impeding the navigation of the ship on the high seas on the 21st and 22nd ultimo.

Defendants pleaded not guilty. Capt. M. Foy, examined, said: I was on my way up from Fremantle and when 170 miles south of Hongkong I struck a typhoon. I sent for the first defendant to my cabin and told him he must keep a good head of steam. He replied "I can't do it." This was on the 22nd ultimo. On the 23rd at 1 a.m. the engines stopped. Half an hour later they started very slowly and stopped again at 2.30 a.m. for good. Again I sent for the first defendant and expostulated with him, but he only laughed. He added that everybody refused duty. He suggested my putting in some place for shelter, I pointed out I could go nowhere without steam. He said he must wait for better weather.

Mr. Henry Enders, mate of the Chefoo, said that on the 22nd ultimo there was not enough steam to keep the ship to the wind, hardly enough to turn over the engine. The master sent him down at 7 p.m. to tell the defendants to keep up steam. Witness saw, the first, second and third engineers and pointed out to them the danger the want of steam was causing. They made no effort to do anything. There was nothing being done by any of them, and the firemen were not doing their best. Witness' expostulations only produced laughter from the chief engineer.

The first defendant said that at the time the ship was rolling too much and the firemen could not stand the water which was coming from above.

He put on a pump to pump out. He could not keep steam and his men were doing all they could. He did not say the men had refused duty and there was nothing wrong with the boiler.

The second defendant had nothing to say.

His Worship sentenced both defendants to twelve weeks' hard labour.

### BOYCOTT VIEWED BY A JAPANESE.

#### A POPULAR, NOT OFFICIAL MOVEMENT.

Dr. S. Yoshino, in an article published in the Japanese *Toho Jiro* an English translation of which appears in the *Japan Advertiser*, expresses the following interesting views upon the present relations between China and Japan.

The movement started by the Peking University students for an immediate return of Shantung and the chastisement of traitors, has now taken a definitely anti-Japanese form and has spread over the entire Republic. It seems as though had the Chinese been sufficiently prepared, they might have made war against Japan. Such being the case, though any "taking up of the gauntlet" is futile, we Japanese people need to be at least prepared for self-defence.

#### NOT BY INSTIGATION.

The spread of anti-Japanese feeling is not only a matter of anxiety to us but to China herself. We must not overlook the fact that this movement is spontaneous on the part of the Chinese. Some Japanese ascribe it to the instigation of a few intriguers. Others exaggerate the atrocity committed by the Chinese in Shanghai and insist in chastising them. As far as I think, it is evident that these views are self-contradictory. Former anti-Japanese movements in China—especially boycotts—might have been due to the instigation of a few influential figures in official and commercial circles. To-day things are different. The Chinese people have made such progress that they cannot be easily stirred up by others. Boycotts can no longer be stopped by influencing powerful persons. The Chinese are conscious of the causes of their own actions.

#### MISTAKEN CONDESCENSION.

The Koreans and the Chinese are not, as we are accustomed to think, so inferior to us in nature. I hear that the antipathy toward us is entertained by aborigines of Formosa has reasonable grounds. "Even a fly has its anger." The Koreans and the Chinese who are far superior to those savages are justified in disliking us. Of course, they regard the Japanese nation as more powerful than their own in many respects. They feel their defects when brought into contact with us. But it is a great mistake to look down on them, and think that they will be always subject to our will and can be forced to act according to our wish.

### TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The floating rate of the dollar demand to-day was 74.10.

### THE WEATHER.

Forecast—Fair. Breeze. 29.73. Temperature 74. Humidity 79.

### SHIPPING ITEMS.

The *Lei Sang* came into port this morning from Haikow with 660 tons of general cargo and live-stock for Hongkong. She is an Indo-China vessel. She paid a junk bottom up in the Gulf of Tongking.

The *Hangchow* brought to-day a load of 1,635 tons of rice from Wuhu for Colony. She is under the agency of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

The *Chik Sang* from Swatow consigned to this port 150 tons of general cargo. She has on board 400 tons of through cargo.

The *Shidzuka Maru* from London brought with her 39 bags of mails, 502 tons of direct and 5,525 tons of through cargo. She is an N.Y.K. vessel.

The *Shimnyo Maru* had on board 384 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong and 3,636 tons of through cargo from Bombay. She is moored at Kowloon wharf, No. 1. She is another N.Y.K. boat.

The *Hangchow* left this afternoon for Canton with a through cargo of rice.

### FOREIGN AGGRESSION.

If there was instigation to war, it was unimportant and the anti-Japanese movement quickly became independent of any instigation and is now being gradually Bolshevikised in the name of anti-autocracy and anti-Japanism. When we investigate its fundamental ideas two ruling thoughts are seen:—One is opposition to foreign aggression, and the other is a hatred of autocracy. The Chinese people have had bitter experience of foreign aggression. In opposing this, they do not make any distinction between Japan and other Powers. This is why the present movement, while chiefly anti-Japanese, is sometimes anti-foreign also. Nevertheless, the majority of the Chinese populace regard Japan as the best representative of aggressive nations. No wonder their attack is directed against us. In the same sense, the voices against internal autocracy which were in the beginning only uttered against a few powerful persons in official circles, have now begun to censure the whole Peking Government. It follows that efforts to quell the Anti-Japanese movement by negotiating with the Chinese Government will be fruitless. It is the settlement of the problem is left in the hands of both Governments only it will never be realized.

### TWO JAPANS.

China, despite her actions to-day, does not in truth want to expel Japan but only her aggressive principle. Japan herself is not positively a country of aggression, though she is densely tinged with militarism and autocracy. She has been engaged for years in attacking the militaristic autocracy in our country. The majority of our people love peace, freedom and internal welfare. We have to acknowledge that there are two Japans to-day—one peaceful and one aggressive. It is the latter that has hitherto held the reins of Government. This Japan aimed at a project in China by which she could profit at the cost of others. With this purpose in view, Japan created pro-Japanese elements in Chinese official circles which are always ready to act according to her will. The Chinese populace, within this action of the aggressive Japanese, an intolerable crime. This is the motive of their feelings against us. More than this, this aggressive Japan is also the focus of criticism by true patriots among our people. Hence it is reasonable to say that what Chinese would want is to expel the aggressive Japan, not the peaceful Japan.



The above picture shows the crowd gathered around the St. Samson, which has just arrived in Hongkong.

## NOTICES.

**LIFTS**  
and  
**WAYGOOD-OTIS**  
**ELEVATORS**  
FOR ALL PURPOSES.  
FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE  
SOLE AGENTS—  
**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**  
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

**THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—  
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,  
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of  
Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.  
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.**  
ESTABLISHED 1883.  
MANUFACTURERS OF**PURE MANILA ROPE**

3 STRAND  
14 to 15"  
CROUMLINE. • CABLE LAID  
5" to 15"  
CIRCUMFERENCE  
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 8,000 feet in length.  
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.  
SHewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

OWING to the present high  
rate of EXCHANGE we are  
now offering our KODAKS  
and FILMS at very lowest  
possible prices. Inspection  
cordially invited.

A. TACK & CO.  
20, Des Vaux Road, Ctl.

**LEMOS.**  
BROOKE'S  
FINEST  
Lemon Squash.

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK**  
**MACGREGOR**  
& CO.

15, Queen's Road, Central.  
Telephone No. 75.

**HONGKONG JAPANESE**  
**MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.**

Mr. J. SUGA Mrs. A. SUGA  
Mr. J. HONDA Mrs. S. HONDA  
8 Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

**METALS**  
of all kinds, especially for ship-  
building and engineering works.  
Largest and best assort stock  
in the Colony.

**SINGON & CO.,**  
(Established A. D. 1880.)  
WING LUNG ST. Phone 515

**MEE CHEUNG**  
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHER  
PORTRAITS TAKEN IN ANY  
STYLE DESIRED.  
FREE SUPPLIES OF KODAK  
FILMS AND PAPERS RECEIVED  
REGULARLY.

**THERAPION No. 1**  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
**THERAPION No. 3**

100 PAGES.

## GORDONS AT MONS.

## WHO GAVE THE ORDER TO SURRENDER?

Considerable public interest was manifested in the trial of the action for alleged slander arising from Colonel W. E. Gordon, of the Gordon Highlanders, against John Lang & Co., newspaper proprietors, Dundee, which was continued in the Court of Session recently before Lord Ormrod and a jury. The pursuer, who claims £5,000 damages, complains that in the defendants' newspaper, the *People's Journal*, it was erroneously stated that during the retreat from Mons he had ordered his men to throw down their arms and surrender. The statement was made in an article which purported to be written by Corporal George Mutch, late of the 1st Gordons.

Colonel Gordon, the pursuer, gave an account of the action at Audencourt on 25th and 26th August 1914. Up to a point he felt that the day was with the British. His opinion was that they were merely in contact with a small isolated section of the enemy. Immediately afterwards heavy firing was poured in across the road, and the British officers emptied their revolvers in the face of the enemy, killing many Germans. He gave the order to the men, "Fix bayonets. We fight to the death or get through." That appeal was not responded to at the moment.

Q.—Could you understand why? A.—Most certainly I understood why.

Q.—Why then? A.—Because an officer shouted, "I order you to disobey Colonel Gordon's order. I call it a bloody massacre. I am not in command of this column. It is an unnecessary sacrifice of life."

Q.—Was that officer your subordinate? A.—At the moment he was. Q.—Who was that officer? A.—Lieut.-Col. Neish.

A. D. Stewart, Gordon Highlanders, said that Colonel Gordon's attitude was that of absolute refusal to surrender, and that if Colonel Neish had kept his mouth shut the column under Colonel Gordon would have broken through.

Other witnesses spoke of Colonel Gordon's soldierly conduct on the occasion referred to.

NEWSPAPER "STORY" DENIED.

Corporal Mutch was the first witness examined, and was questioned by Mr. Watt, K.C., as to the incident of the surrender.

Mr. Watt—Did you hear Colonel Gordon giving any order?—Yes.

What was that?—Fix bayonets!

Was that at once carried out?—Yes, by the men around me.

Did any other order come along the line?—Yes—Put up your rifles.

Anything about your hands?—Yes, an order came immediately afterwards—Put down your rifles and put up your hand!

Did you know who gave the order?—I did not; it was passed down the line.

Did you ever think it was Colonel Gordon who gave it?—I did not.

Witness went on to say that after several attempts he escaped from Germany in November 1917.

On his return home he was interviewed by a reporter from the *People's Journal*, and told him his experiences. He did not write the article himself.

You did not make any statement to him as to who gave the order to surrender?—No.

Mr. Watt drew witness's attention to the opening words of the article:—"It is no use fighting any longer, men. It is only a useless sacrifice of life. We'd be better to put down our arms and surrender." That day in September 1914, when Colonel Gordon, of the Gordon Highlanders, gave us the above order, was, I believe, the most eventful of my life."

Mr. Watt—Did Colonel Gordon ever give you this order, or did you say to this journalist that he had given such an order?—No.

The Solicitor-General (cross-examining)—Is it your view that the order to surrender was an order which should not have been given?—If it had been given by a higher command, it was not for us to question.

Is it a fact that you never took

any exception to the opening words of the article until you were summoned to a meeting in the Perth Records Office by Colonel Gordon?—That is quite true.

Re-examined by Mr. Watt witness said there were between 400 and 500 Gordons concerned in the surrender, but there were also men of several other regiments—Royal Scots and Royal Irish among them—and altogether there were about 1,000 men there.

COLONEL NEISH.

Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Neish (56), late commanding officer of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, said he went to France in command of his battalion in 1914.

He was a prisoner in Germany from 27th August 1914 until 12th August 1916, when he was sent to Switzerland on account of ill-health.

He returned to this country in September 1917, and was gazetted out in April of this year on account of ill-health contracted on active service.

The Solicitor-General—It is suggested you inspired the articles? A.—Absolutely untrue.

## MARRYING "DOWN."

## INTERESTING VIEWS.

The *Daily News* gives the following views on the question of men who marry beneath their social scale:

The Lord Chief Justice.—It is a very bad test that persons who marry into what is called the class below them must be regarded as abnormal.

Mr. Justice McCordie.—I should say that it showed he was emphatically normal, because it showed that he had both courage and independence.

Opinion among newspaper readers differed widely about the above extract from recent law reports. The subject seems to have aroused special interest on account of the democratisation of the community which is said to have been produced by the war. Here are some of the views expressed by members of a City luncheon circle:

Solicitor's Managing Clerk.—

More men are marrying below them now than before the war simply because social life has become more free and easy. It isn't that men are brave enough to marry the girl they want, or that it's easier for them to do it, but simply that they are not brave enough to refuse the girl they don't want. That is why ten men marry "down" for every one man that marries "up."

Business Girton Girl.—I don't know what the judges mean. What is "marrying below you"?

Who are these brave "persons," and why are they supposed to be specially independent? Why shouldn't anybody marry anybody else without being bullied?

Publisher's Reader (recently demobilised).—The war did nothing to bring officers and men together, at any rate behind the lines, where the officers belonged to their own trade union and ran the show for their own benefit. The war, in my opinion, actually tended to separate the classes. Even in the ranks there was a great deal of cliquishness. So that if there really are more "up" and "down" marriages than formerly I don't think it will add to the world's happiness.

Lady Typist.—Fellows with money take girls about more than they used to do, and girls are smarter in keeping fellows up to the mark. So that's that!

The Man in the Corner.—It needs as much pluck and common-sense and affection on both sides as ever it did to make a really happy match between two people who were not brought up in the same sphere. The war has made very little difference. But where you do get the pluck and common-sense and affection these marriages are often the happiest of all.

THE DEFENCE.

Cedric Fraser (28), journalist, Dundee, the first witness examined for the defence, said he did not know any of the details about the behaviour of the Gordons during the Mons retreat until he interviewed Corporal Mutch on behalf of the *People's Journal*.

Mutch told him that the order to surrender had been given by Colonel Gordon.

Is there any truth in the allegation that statements were deliberately inserted without authority or justification in these articles by the defendant?—No truth whatever.

Did you thereupon write to Colonel Gordon expressing regret that such an article appeared?—I did not do so, and for a very good reason.

Why?—Because the last time

I had any word with Colonel Gordon was in Germany in October 1914, when I addressed him by name. He said, "I shall not speak to you again. I will ruin you." Therefore I did not write to Colonel Gordon.

Colonel Neish asked to be allowed to make a personal statement, and permission was granted.

He said:—I desire to make a remark in open Court as regards my situation in this case. I was cited here as a witness for the defendants, and I am not a party in the case. Evidence has been led against me, which I have no opportunity of refusing, but I am perfectly willing to have an inquiry in the proper quarter, where I shall be a party to the case, and where I shall have an opportunity of calling witnesses and of the case being inquired into. The last remark I wish to make is that under these circumstances I take this opportunity of most emphatically denying that I ever gave the order to the mixed column to surrender.

COLONEL NEISH.

Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Neish (56), late commanding officer of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, said he went to France in command of his battalion in 1914.

He was a prisoner in Germany from 27th August 1914 until 12th August 1916, when he was sent to Switzerland on account of ill-health.

He returned to this country in September 1917, and was gazetted out in April of this year on account of ill-health contracted on active service.

COLONEL NEISH.

At the conclusion of the evidence Mr. Watt, K.C., for the pursuer, said that Colonel Gordon did not want to make any money out of this case. No amount of money—not £5,000 a day—could ever take away the pain and suffering that Colonel Gordon and

## NOTICES.

Our Stock is  
representative of the  
Best Makers  
of the  
World

Chappell  
Brinsmead  
Estey  
Challen

Robinson's

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**

HEAD OFFICE & GARAGE—24 & 25 DES VŒUX RD., CEN.  
BRANCHES 157 PRAYA EAST & 26 NATHAN RD., KOWLOON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR—  
"CHANDLER," "HUDSON," "OVERLAND,"

AND

ELGIN-MOTOR CARS

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES

PROMPT SERVICE  
EXPERT DRIVERS

AGENTS FOR STERLING TYRES  
NEW CARS & TYRES IN STOCK

TEL. 482. BEST CARS IN THE COLONY TEL. 482.  
FOR HIRE.

## THE SIAM INDUSTRIES SYNDICATE.

## TOILET AND WASHING SOAP

Samples & Prices on Application to

**FOOK LEE & CO.**

Phone 1174 & 1950.

Sole Agents.

## UNIVERSAL IMPORT &amp; EXPORT CO.,

行 洋 森 寶

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor)

P. O. BOX 348.

Teleg. Address.

UNIMP. CO. LTD.

HONGKONG

MONTBEAU-PARIS, FRANCE

M. & D. Galliard, travelling agent for the world famous perfumes manufacturers Gelli Freres of Paris—established 1826—has just arrived. Samples now exhibited at the "Universal Import & Export Co." Hotel Mansions, top floor.

Codes Used:—A. B. C. 5th Edition, A. Z. French Edition.

## PRICKLY HEAT

THE MOST CONVENIENT  
AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY

IS

## IZAL IN THE BATH.

Directions One tablespoonful (1 oz.) of Izal  
to every 5 gallons of Water.

IZAL is obtainable at all the local dispensaries.

his household had endured by reason of this foul statement contended that there had not been a syllable of evidence in support of the charge that the defendants knew these statements to be false at the time of their publication. Their defence was that that article did not defame Colonel Gordon and did not contain the amount claimed.

The Solicitor-General, in addressing the jury on behalf of the defendants, said that the case was one which, in his opinion, ought never to have been raised in Court. He did not believe there was a single citizen in this country who would say a word to belittle the military work and character of Colonel Gordon, and the article in question was most emphatically denying that he ever gave the order to the mixed column to surrender.

At the conclusion of the evidence Mr. Watt, K.C., for the pursuer, said that Colonel Gordon did not want to make any money out of this case. No amount of money—not £5,000 a day—could ever take away the pain and suffering that Colonel Gordon and

the jury, after an absence of 50 minutes, returned a unanimous verdict for Colonel Gordon.

The Solicitor-General assessed the damages at £5,000.

## GENERAL NEWS.

BATHS IN SCHOOLS.  
The L.O.C. Education Committee at its meeting recently discussed a report by the school medical officer to the Central Care Committee recommending the provision of spectacles, open-air schools, and bathing facilities for children. Miss A. E. Tones, chairman of the sub-committee, said that three new open-air schools were to open shortly. Since March, sites had been acquired for seven such schools, and more are contemplated. She agreed that all schools should have baths, and steps were being taken to that end in all new schools. The Sub-Committee had also under review the whole arrangements for the supply of spectacles to school children.

## KING'S HOMILY ON EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

These methods of preserving and utilising fruits are very important, and I think they should be taught to our girls in school. All knowledge may be desirable, but some forms are more desirable than others, and while it may be very well and very interesting to teach girls about flowers which they seldom see and birds which they can never catch, I think it would be better to direct attention first of all to those things which would help to make them good housewives." In these words King George expressed some of his views on the education of girls. The occasion was a visit, in company with the Queen, Prince Henry, and Princess Mary, to the Scientific Products Exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster.

## WELSH CENTENARIAN.

Bryngwyn, Monmouthshire, had the distinction of having a local centenarian at its peace celebrations in the person of Betsy Arnold, who has been stated to be 117 years old. This is somewhat doubtful, however, though it is established that the old lady is well over 100. She was born at Skibbereen, County Cork, at a time when the registering of births was not the rule. The Rev. Father Exton, of Llanarth, has made inquiries in Ireland, as a result of which he has come to the conclusion that she is 104, having been born on June 2, 1815. When younger she did a good deal of work on farms, and had a reputation of being stronger than any man for miles round, her weight-barrying prowess being phenomenal. At the peace celebrations at Bryngwyn she danced gaily round a "Verdun" oak tree planted by the Mayor of Abergavenny. Until about four years ago she smoked.

## DIVORCED WIFE'S RUSE.

Strange evidence was given in a case which came before Mr. Justice Coleridge in the Divorce Court recently. The petitioner was Mr. George A. Farman, Durand-gardens, Clapham, and the co-respondent Sergt. Martin Howell, of the Canadian Engineers. The case was stated that Mrs. Farman had introduced Howell to her husband as her brother. Whether that was the relationship or not Mr. Farman did not know, but his counsel, Mr. J. A. Hawke, said the wife's brother had left England years ago and one of the relatives could not recognise Howell as the brother. Mr. Farman did not suspect anything in the relations of his wife and Howell, believing her statement, but he found that she had been visited by Howell at Salford where the Canadian was stationed and where she had gone to stay. In evidence Mr. Farman denied that he had threatened his wife with a revolver or bullied her when she was ill. A decree nisi was granted.

## GIRL AND MORMONS.

A girl typist, Florence Pappworth, 19 years old, residing at Brixton, who had become acquainted with the Mormon sect in London, and wanted to go to Utah, was summoned at Bow Street recently for making false statements in order to get a passport. It was stated by Mr. Harold Pearce, who prosecuted, that the girl knew a man named Limpford, who was a member of the Mormon sect, and that she also became acquainted with an American soldier named Estel. The latter wanted to marry her, but she refused him. She wanted to go to Utah, but her parents, who live at Peterborough, objected. She applied for a passport, saying she wished to go to Ogden, Utah, for the purpose of joining my guardian." As a matter of fact, said Mr. Pearce, she had no guardian there and she forged the name of her parents. He added that a certificate signed by the president of the branch of Latter Day Saints at South Tottenham stated that the girl was a member. The magistrate bound the girl over for 12 months on condition that she went to live at home.

## NOTICES.

## PIANOS

TO HIRE

FROM

\$10.

PER MONTH.

TUNING &amp; REGULAR

ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

MOOTRIE'S

DON'T

risk the consequences through

NEGLIGENCE

failing to procure glasses to prevent the strain on

YOUR EYES

let us fit you with just the glasses you need without delaying

A DAY LONGER.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

28, Queen's Road Central

## CHEAP POSTAGE.

## A PRIME NEED OF COMMERCE.

A Times correspondent writes:—Commerce depends much on enlarged means of communication. The British Empire can neither know itself nor increase its acquaintance with its friends who are also commercial competitors without extended facilities. Hence by many capable of authoritative judgment it is held that the bedrock of reconstruction is cheap and expeditious communication by letters and telegrams, which should put us in closest touch with every part of the globe.

The letter and the telegram, or "cable," are complementary aids to business. The one announces the bare fact, or makes opening inquiry; the other follows with fuller or alternative suggestions, giving or seeking information of this or that nation's requirements and the imports or exports that are most marketable, which men of thought and action promptly turn to profitable account.

By reducing the cost of letters and telegrams to the lowest possible minimum, interchange of news and views would be encouraged between buyers and sellers all over the world, while the dissemination of commercial intelligence would be promoted through the newspapers.

There remains the larger principle of mutual understanding between the peoples. The war has shown how sadly we need such understanding in some directions, how much we have benefited from the comparatively little we possess in other directions. Though both the profit and the loss are incalculable, the indications of each are manifest. Nobody, for example, will refuse to allow to Imperial postage and the cable links of Empire (such as they are) a considerable share in the unanimity with which the Dominions and Colonies grasped the position of Great Britain and rushed to her help in August, 1914. Nor is it less easy to imagine that early misinterpretation of our efforts in some quarters of France and Italy would have been corrected more easily if we had not been separated from French and Italians for so many previous years by a barrier of such postal rates as, generally speaking, are prohibitive of easy and constant communication.

PENNY POSTAGE AGAIN.—We are masters in our own household, and, if unable to come to terms quickly for cheaper

## Prepaid Advertisements.

## ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

Advertisements not Prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—First Class 12 Bore Sporting Gun. Apply Box 238 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Part of Ground Floor, No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central. Apply to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co. Ltd.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—By a British qualified man, an appointment as Surgeon, on board a steamer sailing for Singapore or Penang.—Apply Box 229 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE at the Peak, 5 roomed Bungalow in excellent condition with tennis court and garden. Area 25,000 sq. feet. Low price. Apply to Linstead & Davis.

MACARONI PASTA STARS, EGGENOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Glutin. Starch and Glutin are the principal components of Flour. Glutin is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.  
Head Office: No. 47 & 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 1439 & 2235.  
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China. Telephone No. 3335.  
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

## JADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road Central

Telephone No. 1877.

## BRITISH CREDIT.

## ONLY WAY TO REDUCE FOOD PRICES.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Food Controller, speaking at a luncheon at Wandsworth recently to celebrate the anniversary of the opening of the Wandsworth national kitchen, said the Ministry of Food were anxious that the public kitchen movement should be developed during the coming winter.

As to the outlook; there was food in the world, but we had to pay a high price for it. People were likely to be misled into believing that profiteering was the cause but we could not free ourselves from responsibility for past generations. We were suffering for it to-day, and during the first year of the war we had to pay £85,000,000 to foreign countries. We were compelled to go to outside markets, and there was only one market available, North America. We could not get the Empire's supplies through shortage of tonnage, and the Scandinavian countries had been compelled to deplete their stocks during the war.

The financial circumstances were entirely against us. The British sovereign at present was only worth 4/4 dollars, and he was informed by his financial advisers that in the course of the week it might be well in the environment of only four dollars. That meant an addition of 20 per cent. to the price of any article we had to buy in the American market.

The only way to remedy that was to stimulate production. Before the war we used to export £75,000,000 worth of food. This year we are exporting £25,000,000, and with that we had to buy £75,000,000 worth of food. He had to raise credit in the very country in which he was making purchases with the exchange so badly against us that it meant an additional 20 per cent.

We have to come down to mother earth, he said. We have got to work to produce, or else we can never hope to get food at reasonable prices.

## NOTICES

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## LADIES' &amp; CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## SALE

FROM

August 29th

TO

September 6th

THE WHOLE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.



## DEWAR'S WHITE LABEL

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
TELEPHONE 616.

## STAR GARAGE.

Tel No. 3017.  
49, Des Voeux Road Central  
HONGKONG.

New Cars on Hire &amp; For Sale.

## E. HING &amp; CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST.

CENTRAL.

PHONE NO. 1116.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

We the UNDERSIGNED being General Agents for THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD., are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, and MOTOR ACCIDENT risks at current rates.

Particulars from

UNION TRADING CO.  
Prince's Building.

## THE WING ON CO., LTD. 安

WING ON CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

MOST UP-TO-DATE AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN HONGKONG.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

## UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

## POPULAR MUSIC.

5,000 Copies Received ex. S.S.  
"DILWARA"

PRICES: 25cts TO 50cts PER PAGE.

JAMES

## WATSON'S

A SAFE & GENTLE APERIENT  
Making a Pleasant, Cooling & Refreshing Drink.SOLD ONLY BY  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. C. A. Lopes, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Yvanovich Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lopes and Mr. J. M. Lopes, desire to express their deepest gratitude to all, for the kind sympathy received in their recent bereavement.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1919.

## KOWLOON'S FLAT-DWELLERS.

We have of late been dealing with some of the deficiencies from which Kowloon suffers because we know that the community living there keenly feels the need of many things being put right and because these residents believe that Kowloon's wants are always being neglected. It is this feeling which has inspired the wish for a special representative on the Legislative Council, concerning which we hope more will be heard in the near future. From the stranger visiting the Colony and seeing how cramped the island of Hongkong is, the remark always comes that on the mainland there should be plenty of scope for expansion and for the erection of residences. The stranger is right; there is plenty of room, but yet no houses of the type required are built. Even where residences have been put up, no well-ordered scheme of town-planning has been kept in view, with the result that the whole place presents a confused and bedraggled appearance, if we except the main road. It is this housing question upon which we wish to make a few observations, for one thing is certain—that this issue is sure to be raised if there is any useful result from the proposed public meeting.

Kowloon is now studded with flats. That is a relatively new development. We well remember when the first buildings of this type were erected. No-one then imagined that within so short a time a very big proportion of the peninsula's residents would be flat-dwellers. But that is the situation to-day. Now, to our way of thinking, flats are not the best type of residences in a place like this. They are all right, and they fill a very necessary place, in large cities where suitable building sites are very few. But they are an anachronism in such a spot as Kowloon, where there are acres upon acres of ground and where, if development proceeded on right lines, we should see pleasant little residences, each with its own grounds, dotted all over the place. Flat-dwellers seldom know what quietude is; if the next-door neighbour is not having a "jamboree" some-one in the block is, whilst there is never quite the same privacy about a flat as there is to be obtained in one's own house. But the flat evil has even overlapped into areas where there are four and five-roomed houses, residences of this type being very commonly "shared" nowadays by two families. This was never originally intended, of course, but there is the fact. It is a consequence of the shortage of houses and the tremendously high rentals prevailing.

Now, does anyone suppose that people live in flats or half-houses because they prefer it to residence in a self-contained house? Obviously they do not. They are forced to do so by stress of circumstances—because there is nothing else left them except it be hotel-life, where home comforts are few. The trouble, so far as Kowloon is concerned, is that it would not pay to erect houses in the outlying parts of the peninsula, even if sites could be cheaply obtained, because the means of communication are poor. When the tramway comes, however, we hope to see many small bungalows, each with its garden, spring into being at points from which quick transit to the ferry would be assured. Then we should have living conditions much more suited to the place than the interminable blocks of flats now existing in Kowloon. From this standpoint, we are sorry that the Government scheme comes within the category of flats. The ideal arrangement would have been either for the Government to erect small bungalows and let them at reasonable rents, or to advance funds to bona fide residents with which to build, repayment to be made at a rate somewhat comparable to what is now spent in rents, the houses eventually to become the property of the occupants. But perhaps this is so much idle dreaming. Be that as it may, Kowloon cries aloud for better housing accommodation, and that is a point which, we are sure, will be emphasized in the campaign which will shortly open to secure better treatment for the people across the harbour.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS.

## HONGKONG WAR MEDAL.

The suggestion thrown out yesterday by a correspondent, to the effect that Hongkong men who during the war have done double duty, as civilians and as citizen soldiers, should have granted to them something to show for their service, is one which we can thoroughly endorse. Now, "Ex-Service" has seen fighting in Flanders and is a new-comer to Hongkong. He, therefore, approaches the question quite disinterestedly and is not asking for something for himself. From recent announcements, it would appear to be quite clear that those men who during the war have done service in the Defence Corps, who were strictly speaking, "on active service," and who could not be spared from their ordinary avocations, will not be entitled to any of the war medals, merely because they have not been in a fighting theatre. It may be the intention of the Government here to give them something to show what they did in the war, which is what "Ex-Service" wants done; if so, we think the time has come when some statement should be made on the subject. At Home, the authorities have disclosed their intentions; why not here?

## THE "REJECTEDS."

Incidentally, too, we think that every man who was rejected for service should have a certificate to that effect. These men will not always be in Hongkong, and occasions might in the future arise when a document of this sort would be of the greatest value. At Home, in public and other appointments, preference is being given in innumerable instances to ex-Service men, so that a Hongkong man going Home and having nothing to show either that he has done war service or has been rejected, would be at a disadvantage as well as being placed in a most uncomfortable position if he happened to be applying for such a billet. In any case, bearing in mind that we shall for many years be hearing the query "What did you do in the war?", it would seem to be only fair play that all who have been rejected on medical grounds should have a document to that effect supplied to them. There must be records of all who were "turned down." It should thus be a very simple matter to issue such certificates.

## ICE HOUSE STREET.

Some little time ago, we suggested that the portion of Ice House Street connecting Queen's and Des Voeux Roads should be closed to vehicular traffic of all kinds. We desire to renew that plea, because the terribly congested state of the traffic in this bit of thoroughfare has been impressed upon us again and again of late. The police who do point duty in this locality will admit that there is more trouble with traffic in this one spot than in any other place in the city. The road is narrow and there are no pavements whatever. Pedestrians and rickshaws, chairs and motor-cars get hopelessly mixed up, and the place is in a constant state of uproar. Now, are conditions of this kind pleasant to anybody? Obviously they are not. Then why not do the sensible thing and restrict traffic here to pedestrians? We know that this is the age of rush and bustle, but we cannot believe that time is so very precious that the extra couple of minutes involved in using either Pedder Street or Wardley Street as a means of getting from Queen's Road to Des Voeux Road, or vice versa, is going either to hurt or ruin anybody, not even our broker friends. That we are earnest in this plea will be evident when we say that the short cut through this bit of street is very handy for the Telegraph, whose offices are situated so near it. But when rickshaws, we shall not mind going round the other way if the restriction we suggest is enforced. We make the plea purely in the interests of the community, and the better control of street traffic. Now, will the C.S.P. think the idea over?

## GUN WITH 100-MILE RANGE.

Paris, July 18.—The Commission of Inquiry on Metallurgy and the Brie Basin, yesterday heard M. Bourgois, Chief Naval Engineer, who stated that he could easily have made a gun with a range of 100 miles for the purpose of bombarding the Germans at Brie, thus preventing their carrying out industrial operations in that district. His plans, however, were refused.

## DAY BY DAY.

## THINGS YOU BUY CHEAP YOU HOLD IN CHEAP ESTEEM.

The wedding is announced to take place shortly of Mr. R. O. Hutchison to Miss Rose Blenheim Jupp, en route from England.

"A European Resident" (Kong-moon)—As the correspondence referred to did not appear in the Telegraph, we have passed your letter on to one of the papers concerned.

There was a marked decline in the number of cases of gastro-enteritis yesterday—eight, with six deaths. Five fatal cases of cholera were also reported. All were Chinese.

Last evening at about 5 o'clock a Chinese woman jumped down from the second storey of 50, Haiphong Road, into the street. She sustained severe injuries to her ankle. The motive of her act is not known, but it is presumed it was a case of attempted suicide.

Two women were charged before Mr. N. L. Smith to-day with unlawful possession of a quantity of percussion caps, ammunition, and labels of opium. Mr. d'Almeida appeared for the defendants. A remand was granted till Monday the 8th inst. Bail was fixed at \$1,000 each.

"The Globe Trotters" are giving a special matinee this afternoon at the Victoria Theatre at which the prices will be \$2 and \$1. Children will be admitted at half price. This versatile troupe were again greeted with a full house last night, and there is every indication that they will experience similar good fortune to-night. To-morrow there will be a complete change of programme.

A Chinese was to-day sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindsell for stealing a bag of rice. Inspector Macdonald stated that this morning at 2.30 o'clock defendant was seen passing by No. 7 Police Station, by a Chinese constable. He asked where he had obtained the rice from. He said he stole it, and took the police to the place. When they got there they found that the staircase partition was broken, and the bag of rice was extracted.

At the Police Court to-day a Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from his companions. It appears that they were all carpenters, and living in the same house. Yesterday when two of the complainants had gone to work, the defendant did not go, but collected all the complainants' clothing. He was arrested on board the Ching Chau in the afternoon. When he saw the police approaching, he jumped into the water, and would have been drowned, had it not been for a seaman of the boat. Mr. N. L. Smith sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

Having been entrusted with the business management of travelling arrangements for the World's Seventh Sunday School Convention at Zurich in 1913, Messrs. Thos Cook and Son have been appointed by the Transportation Committee of the Eighth World's Convention as travel agent for the Convention to take place in Tokyo, Japan, during October, 1920. All the resources of the firm's world-wide organisation will be placed at the disposal of delegates and their friends who anticipate attendance at Tokyo. A series of attractive tours are being arranged. The number of delegates expected to attend from America varies from one thousand to fifteen hundred in addition to which there will be delegates from Europe, India, etc.

A Chinese was to-day charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, with attempting to steal a quantity of rice. Inspector Macdonald stated that at 7 a.m. yesterday, a Chinese was following his coolie who was carrying a bag of rice, when three men came up to him and asked him "Will you give us \$3 for tea money?" The man said he would not do so. They then said: "If you do not give us the money we will steal your bag of rice." He refused again, and the defendant then ripped the bag open with a knife, whilst the other two men got away with a good quantity of it. A district watchman saw what had happened and arrested the defendant. He had a previous conviction against him. Mr. Lindsell sentenced him to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## MODERN MODES.



TWO SIMPLE STYLES FOR CHILDREN.

## Children's Fashions by "Sacha."

A little boy's navy blue linen tunic piped with white, is shown at the left of our illustration. The short knickers are white also, reversing the usual order of things. His tiny sister wears a charming frock of voile with three little muslin trills.

Little girls are keeping pace with their mothers as regards pretty summer dresses, and in the striped and checked voile frocks that are now being worn, they look very charming. These little frocks are very simply made, the top being magyar fashion, with no trimming at all, for the pattern of the voile is in itself sufficient ornamentation.

White pique suit for a small boy has the pockets of very short pantaloons ornamented with vari-coloured embroidery, the design being two crossed mallets and a ball.

The chief thing to bear in mind when dressing children is that all clothes should be comfortable and suitable. Have originality, but do not let it verge on the freakish, and never on any account ignore a child's expressed dislike for a particular style or colour.

The fashions for children are always modelled to a great extent on the styles of the moment, and as all our dresses this season are simple in line, it follows that the children's fashions are equally charming and wearable.

Silk and woollen jerseys and jumpers in all colours are also useful for the youthful person's wardrobe. These are usually made with a belt. The play-frock of rose linen is used also to border the skirt and the sleeves and to form the girdle.

Another dainty frock for a little girl is of white mousseline with applications of blue mousseline, with knickers to match.

The little frock hangs straight

from the shoulders without a belt. It has a sailor collar which is quite deep and wide, and bountiful sleeves that extend only half way to the elbow. The blue applications are set on at intervals around the foot of the frock and in the two corners of the sailor collar. They are cut in the form of very blunt pointed stars, or one might perhaps better say, in circles, which have been five pointed. The applications are held in place by stitching in a different coloured blue.

A white pique suit for a small boy has the pockets of very short pantaloons ornamented with vari-coloured embroidery, the design being two crossed mallets and a ball.

A charming little suit for a small boy is made of green jersey trimmed with buttonholing, in darker green wool. The suit has very short, wide pantaloons which are cut in wide scallops on the lower edge this edge being finished with the wool buttonholing. The blouse resembles a short smock. There is a square yoke bordered with the wool buttonholing, sleeves also bordered with wool and a fairly full lower part gathered on the square yoke. The blouse is not belted and is finished on the lower edge with buttonholed scallops.

Another suit for a boy has very short trousers of black jersey which are worn with a pleated blouse of white pique which has a plain yoke with straight line of embroidery defining it and ornaments of buttons. The yoke extends over the shoulders in square tabs and the sleeves are short.

into our busy thoroughfares a refreshing suggestion of the country.

There is a characteristic story told of King George. Just prior to the war a member of his household arrived at Buckingham Palace in a new and very sumptuous motor-car. The King happened to see the car standing in the quadrangle and passed to admire it, the owner respectfully saluting him. His Majesty examined it most critically, asked various questions respecting its make, horse-power, and so forth. When these details had been given to him he gave a sigh which seemed to come from his boots, and said, "I would like to have one like that, if I could afford it!"

"Where are you going to live when you are married, Lily?" a lady said to her servant, who had just shyly given a week's notice. "In California, ma'am," said Lily. "In California! Isn't that rather risky?" They have so many earthquakes and violent disturbances there, you know. The more the merrier, ma'am." The more the merrier, ma'am." was the cheerful answer. "Lily, you surprised me! What a shocking sentiment!" It ain't sentiment, ma'am, but hard fact. My young man's the village reporter, and he says that describin' parish meetings and such-like musty things gives him the miseries. So he's goin' to attack the patriotic Briton through his stomach—Englishman.

An old drawing of the late King Edward in the uniform of a fireman in the London Fire to give him a ride in the world.

Brigade has recently been unearthed at Marlborough House. The sketch recalls the fact that when he was a young man, King Edward was very fond of attending fires in the Metropolis. He used to accompany Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, who was at that time head of the brigade. Ultimately His Majesty gave up his exciting excursions owing to Queen Victoria's fear that he might meet with an accident.

Another sketch of the late King Edward in the uniform of a fireman in the London Fire to give him a ride in the world.

King Edward in the uniform of a fireman in the London Fire to give him a ride in the world.

## YEE SANG FAT CO.

## NEW STOCKS

OF  
SILK TIESLatest Patterns  
Superior Quality.

ALSO

## WASH TIES

IN  
Many different designs  
Special Value40 cents each  
6 for \$2.00

## YEE SANG FAT CO.,

Queen's Road, & D'Aguilar Street.  
TELEPHONE 1355.

"HELL."

SERMON AT UNION  
CHURCH.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macnachie at Union Church on Sunday evening.

I am pressed by enquirers to preach upon the subject of hell, and the fact that it is not an agreeable one is not sufficient reason for refusing. The word is one to be avoided whenever possible, not from mere squeamishness, but because it has become debased into a piece of vile profanity expressive of all hatred and ill-will instead of the reluctant but just judgment which the reality it indicates stands for in the purposes of God.

Unfortunately in our English Bibles the word "hell" is used to translate quite a number of different words in Hebrew and Greek—Sheol, Hades, Gehenna, Tartarus.

This gives rise to much confusion of thought. It is not enough that scholars should be able to see their way among these various terms; the ordinary reader who knows no language but his own ought to be able to see at a glance whether the word in any particular instance means the abode of the lost or simply that of the departed.

Oftener than not it means the latter, but, except in the Revised Version, no one would suspect it. People imagining that "Sheol" from the Old Testament and "Hades" from the New Testament are only more polite and less forcible ways of saying the same thing which the shorter word expresses. But it is not so at all. Sheol means sometimes little more than the grave, and again the undefined abode of all departed spirits beyond the grave, oftenest conceived as a bloodless, disembodied world of shadows and dust for good and bad alike.

The same is true in general of the Greek Hades, but gradually these conceptions became more definite and distinctions came to be developed. A sphere of punishment for the bad and one of Paradise for the good, with some sort of purgatorial existence for those midway, became the more or less definite conceptions entertained throughout the ancient world amongst people of all types of religion. These conceptions are general still, indeed it is hard to see how they can ever cease to be so; if mankind is to have national ideas of a future existence at all. The latest pronouncements of the spiritualistic school are very confident, not to say dogmatic, on the subject.

Differing considerably from general Christian teaching in some respects, they are at one on certain broad lines, viz. that the soul does certainly survive the death of the body, and that its lot in the beyond is bettered or worsened by the use made of the opportunities of life in the body.

By the time of Christ, Jewish theology had evolved a place of punishment for sinners, and had given to it the name of Gehenna. The name was taken, as is well known, by analogy from the valley on west or south-west of Jerusalem, where after its defilement by Josiah on account of sacrifices having been offered to Moloch, fires were kept burning day and night for the destruction of the city refuse, including dead animals, and the bodies of criminals.

This is alluded to in the last sentence of the book of Isaiah:

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## A BOXING CHALLENGE.

Sir.—Kindly allow me a little space in your valuable columns to issue the following challenge on behalf of Kid Danding, of Manila, who is now in the Colony. He challenges any Feather or Lightweight boxer in the Colony (no one barred), Teddy Neal (Young English) preferred. Danding has a big following in Manila, having fought Big Cortez, Jack Dalton, Young Probasco etc. Dalton is considered the best American Lightweight in the Philippines, but Danding took his measure.

Yours etc.  
"FIGHT FAN."  
Hongkong, September 3, 1919.

body," are at least as definite as any of our Lord's about eternal fire.

Those who believe in a material hell are apt to be censorious with those of us who do not. They make pretty free with charges that one is undermining the faith. Well I would invite them, with entire respect, to consider what serious disservice to the faith they commit by insisting upon a form of future punishment which better befits Mohammedanism or Buddhism—both very definite about their seven and nine horrible hells—than Christianity. Their intentions may be ever so good but they may take it as certain that they are turning other people away from the truth and fostering the impression that the gospel of the grace of God is an outward superstition fit only to frighten the ignorant. I feel this is what I am up against. People want to know if they are expected to believe in a place where the souls of men are handed over to the devil to torment for ever in a fiery furnace. I feel ashamed that at this time of day such questions should have to be put. Yet I cannot deny the need, particularly in China, where there are Mission agencies—not all of them by any means—which teach this kind of crudity to the Chinese, and further take upon them to censure or suspect those who offer a more scriptural and reasonable gospel.

I respectfully invite any such who may hear or read my words seriously to do two things:—

1. To conceive it possible that they may be mistaken.
2. To ponder their responsibility in teaching Young China a view of the gospel which will have to be unlearned in part whenever modern education makes its way. On the latter point I speak from direct experience of something wide range among university students.

Do I then mean to convey that there is no such thing as future chastisement and that no appeal based upon the fear of it is ever to be made? Certainly not. I entertain no doubt that if all fear of consequences were removed evil would go on unimpeded by one of its most potent checks. I grant also it is possible that some of us say less than we should as to the deadly consequences to soul and body of unrepented sin. All reactions may go too far and in reaction from the terrorism of the past the supposition seems to have got about that no matter how men may live here, God is too good-natured to make them feel it much hereafter. I have little doubt that we are afflicted at the present time with just this moral flabbiness. The heart of man is always prone to it. And yet as life passes on it is continually writing up in large letters one sure truth amid many uncertainties: "God is not mocked; whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap." That this principle, at work in the present life, must continue in any existence which lies beyond, we must believe if we think rationally. Our Saviour used figurative language, but it was not meaningless, and it is as certain as anything can be that He warned the impenitent of a destiny of loss, and woe beyond the grave, though His warnings were rarely addressed to the expected quarters. People for the most part do not like to be reminded of this. Much of the popular religion of the day is excessively easy-going, picking out all the hopeful and consoling elements and ignoring whatever makes any demand upon us.

A few months ago I had occasion to preach on the parable of Dives and Lazarus. I said something about the war and the wickedness accompanying it having vivified the belief in the side of the gulf which is not rest in Abraham's bosom. Next day

## NOTICES.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## KIPPERS KIPPERS

## JUST RECEIVED

## A New Shipment direct from Scotland

65 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TYPEWRITERS.

NEW SHIPMENT OF  
UNDERWOOD AND REMINGTONREBUILT  
TYPEWRITERS

EVERY MACHINE IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER

\$100.00 each.

We have also received a Shipment of Paragon Two-colour Ribbons

\$1.25 each.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.  
York Building.

## CAL-PA-CO

PURE  
MARINE PAINT

CAL-PA-CO cannot be equalled for purity and the excellent finish it imparts on any surface. It withstands the severe tests of weather and varying temperature.

## INTERIOR DECORATION

CAL-PA-CO offers something entirely new in interior finish.

MANUFACTURED BY THE  
CALIFORNIA PAINT CO.

Sole Agents.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

in the tram I heard American visitors discussing Union Church. One had visited it in the evening and liked it greatly, another had been in the morning and "did not care about the sermon." I should like to have told that hearer that he could not have "cared about" the sermon less than I who preached it, adding very reverently that it is not to be supposed the Master Himself "enjoyed" as people say, the parable when He thought it right to speak it. Dr. L. Moody was once asked why during a mission in Birmingham he had not once spoken about hell. Said he, "I have not been conscious of enough love to my fellow-creatures while in Birmingham to warrant me in preaching to them about hell." A deep saying that, and I commend it to those who seem to think evangelical preachers enjoy dealing out damnation to other people. It nearly breaks my heart to have to appeal to the terrors of the law. I had rather a thousand times appeal to men's reason and conscience and whatever good may be in them. In the end, too, it is only through that higher appeal that any soul of man can be truly reconciled to God. Still many a soul has been arrested and made to listen through realisation of the fact that God is angry with the wicked and if he will not turn there lies before him a judgment which no man can escape. In his book "The War and After" Sir O. Lodge speaks of the folly of going to extremes in imagining that sin can be overlooked because God is good and seeks the good of all men. "There is no laxness anywhere to be found in the universe," he writes, "evil may be allowed to accumulate, but sooner or later Nemesis arrives." And again: "Evil is not treated leniently in this universe. The punishment of sin is awful." I believe that. Our Lord declared it, and our reason confirms it. If I have protested against the coarse

## IF YOU CANNOT EAT.

this weather try Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature regulators for the liver and bowels.

## PINKETTES

dispel constipation, promote daily regularity, cure biliousness, sick headaches, torpid liver, pimples, coated tongue, ill-smelling breath. Of chemists everywhere or 60 cents the vial, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

conception of a material hell it is not that I think the penalties of unrepented wrong are lightened. Try to think them out on the plane of mind and spirit and you will find that consuming fire is not too strong a figure of speech. I did it once in sermon form. The sermon was never preached. I could not preach it. I felt like the painter who put on canvas his imagination of Satan's wife, fled from the house, and locked the door never again to open it. Those sheets of mine were never opened again, sheets on which was imagined the lot of the soul finally abandoned to itself, without hope and without God." After all, that is pushing matters farther than has been revealed. The final things and the secret things "belong unto God." Let us be content to know that the Judge of all the earth will do right.

"It filled me with the fear of hell, And thought it was the fear of God; I did not seek to love Him well, I only quailed beneath His rod. Oh blessed Christ, Oh blessed Cross, Oh blessed Spirit that showed to me That terror is eternal loss, And trust is immortality!"

## NOTICES.

## THE WELL-DRESSED MAN

WHO KNOWS THE VALUE OF A GOOD APPEARANCE PAYS CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE QUALITY, CUT AND PRICE OF HIS CLOTHES.

HE APPRECIATES A GOOD TAILOR BECAUSE HIS TASTES ARE UNDERSTOOD.

YOU WILL BE MORE THAN SATISFIED IF YOU GO TO

J. T. SHAW  
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS

Wm. Powell  
TELEPHONE 346

## SALE! SALE!

## NOW ON

IN OUR  
GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT  
ONLY.

We are offering all slightly soiled and surplus goods at

## BARGAIN PRICES.

Boots & Shoes	\$9.75	Ties	50cts. & \$1.00
Socks (Wool)	1.00	Garters	25cts.
Raincoats	17.50	Hand Bags	8.75
Overcoats	9.75	etc. etc. etc.	

## SEE WINDOWS

## NEW TROPICAL MODELS

"ESTEY"  
PIANOSUNRIVALLED FOR TONE  
QUALITY & FINISH.

THE ANDERSON MJSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL 1322

## JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL 2877.

TEL 2877.

## COPPER QUEEN BELTING

CERIN, DREVARD & CO.  
4th Floor, Hotel Mansions, Tel 114  
and at Canton.

SKOKIN DRAPE

SHIPPING.  
P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA  
AND

## APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO  
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN  
GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES,  
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,  
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.SAILINGS FOR  
LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,  
PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

S.S.	leave Hong Kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGOYA	10th Sept.	15th Oct.	24th October.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO &amp; BOMBAY.

DUNERA	7th Sept.	due Bombay about	26th Sept.
ARRATOON APCAR	9th Sept.	due Calcutta, about	30th Sept.

ITOLA	1st Oct.	26th Oct.	
-------	----------	-----------	--

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

KHIVA	leaves Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about	26th September.
			9th October.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc. apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Voeux Road Central: Agents.CP OS  
SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe &amp; Yokohama,

FROM DUE

STEAMERS.	HONGKONG.	VANCOUVER.
Empress of Russia	Sept. 5	Sept. 23
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
Monteagle	Oct. 19	Nov. 12
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 4th Sept. will not call at Shanghai.

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EXPRESS OF RUSSIA	15,800 Tons Reg.	EXPRESS OF JAPAN	6,600 Tons Reg.	EXPRESS OF ASIA	4,491 Tons Reg.	EXPRESS OF RUSSIA	16,600 Tons Reg.	EXPRESS OF ASIA	5,610 Tons Reg.
	Gold	Gold	Gold	Gold	Gold		Gold	Gold	Gold

Fares subject to change without notice.

Registration for Passage for Sep 1919 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also information and descriptive literature apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, Telephone 752, PASSENGER DEPT., HONGKONG.

Phone 42, GENERAL AGENT, HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICESPACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	10th September.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	8th October.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	5th November.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

Company's Office in Telephone No. 141. ALEXANDRA BUILDING. Chater Road.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

## BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED - 1841.

HEAD OFFICE - 65 BROADWAY, N. W. YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES - 84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies - throughout the world.  
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

## SHIPPING.

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, K'lung, Shai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern,  
Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung) Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,  
Port Said & Marseilles.KAMO MARU ... Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.  
IYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.

MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK &amp; HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San

Francisco, Panama &amp; Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Early September.

EWAHWAU ... Middle of Sept.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 15th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS - Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

SHIRINYU MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept., at 6 p.m.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London Antwerp &amp; Rotterdam) End of Sept.

TSUTAYA MARU (Marseilles &amp; Liverpool) Thur., 2nd Oct.

For further information apply to - NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## A QUARTER'S SHIPBUILDING.

The tonnage building in United Kingdom at the end of June, viz., 2,524,050 tons, shows the large increase of 269,000 tons as compared with March, and is 709,000 tons more than the work in hand 12 months ago. The largest increase has taken place on the Clyde, in which district there are now 893,467 tons under construction. The total "commenced" during the June quarter amounts to about 655,000 tons, and includes many large vessels.

There are now building 129 vessels of 6,000 tons and upwards as compared with 108 at the end of March. The output during the quarter has also been very satisfactory, it being about 205,000 tons higher than that of the previous quarter. The total building abroad - 5,493,717 tons - is slightly lower than the total building at the end of March: this is due to a considerable decrease in the wood tonnage building in the United States. The tonnage of wood sailing vessels building abroad appears to have increased by over 175,000 tons; the reason will probably be found to be that a number of wood vessels building in the United States, which were intended to be fitted with engines, are now being completed as barges.

The increase in the figures for Italy arises from the inclusion, for the first time, of Trieste amongst the Italian ports: The world's total - 8,197,767 tons - is about 21,000 tons higher than the figures recorded for March. The tonnage for vessels actually building under the supervision of the society's surveyors, and intended to class with Lloyd's Register, amounts to over 434 million tons viz., 2,033,319 tons in the United Kingdom and 2,733,314 tons abroad.

THERMIT WELDING.

When the United States transport Northern Pacific ran aground last January off Fire Island the ship was dry-docked in Brooklyn Navy Yard, and it was then found that the entire section of the stern frame in which the rudder was cracked through just above the upper rudder lug, a position where the frame was hollow but thick-walled, measuring almost 2 ft. in diameter and weighing 26½ tons. In handling this injury a mechanical repair was considered out of the question. There remained only the alternative of making a thermit weld or of purchasing a new casting and installing it at a cost probably exceeding £10,000. Thermit, it may be explained, is a mixture of aluminium and iron oxide. It may be ignited by means of a special powder, and on reaction it produces superheated liquid steel and slag of aluminium oxide at a temperature of approximately 5,000 deg. Fahrenheit. The steel is sufficiently hot to melt and dissolve any metal with which it comes in contact, and it amalgamates with the metal thus dissolved to form a solid, homogeneous mass when cooled.

In making the weld a scaffolding and working platform 20 ft. above the floor of the dry dock had to be constructed. Next a 3 in. gap was cut in the steel section at the location of the break, the gap being cut with an oxy-acetylene torch. The space thus formed between parts which were later to be united was filled with wax to serve as a pattern, and the pattern was surrounded by a large mould box, and the sections heated red-hot by means of gasoline and compressed air torches, directed through openings in the mould. The operation of pre-heating burned all the wax out of the mould, thus forming a space for the molten thermit steel to enter later. Two large crucibles, each containing 700 lb. of thermit were suspended above the mould box. As the time approached for setting the dazzling white reaction the impending fireworks drew the attention of several hundred naval officers, sailors, and civilian employees, for whom the steps at the end of the dry dock served as a great amphitheatre. Both crucible reactions were set off simultaneously by stationing a man on a ladder at each crucible. On signal each man ignited with a red-hot rod the teaspoonful of ignition powder which lay in top of the thermit. As the reaction started the men jumped down and retired to a safe distance. About 45 seconds was allowed for the liquid thermit steel to be produced from the reaction, after which the two assistants tapped the crucibles by knocking the tapping pins at their case with long tapping rods, thus allowing the molten steel to escape into the mould. When the weld had cooled it was examined and found entirely satisfactory and fit for good service.

## SHIPPING.

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers.

FOSHOW, PHOI &amp; PHONGKONG ... 14th Sept. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... Suyang ... 4th Sept. at noon.

WWEI, CHEFOO, NEW ... 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CH'WANG &amp; TIENSIN ... Kueichow ... 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... Sinking ... 6th Sept. at d'light.

SHANGHAI ... Sunning ... 8th Sept. at d'light.

SWATOW &amp; BANGKOK ... Kanchow ... 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... Shantung ... 9th Sept. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE - PASSENGERS, MAIIS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsin-ao weekly, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yunnan and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE - Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

## B

## SHIPPING.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" Beginning of September.  
"ALASKA MARU" Saturday, 20th Sept.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" Wednesday, 10th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"BURMA MARU" Wednesday, 10th Sept.

"SIAM MARU" Wednesday, 24th Sept.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEI MARU" Friday, 5th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 30th Sept.

"MANILA MARU" Wednesday, 15th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the D. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 7th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 11th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yakkaiichi & Yokohama.

"SAIGON MARU" Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

"INDUS MARU" Monday, 29th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

## Y. K. K.

## YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.  
Top Floor, King's Building.



## KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, COYE, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, SANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,  
M. HASHIMOTO,  
General Agents.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER  
"WESTERN KNIGHT" About September 4th.  
"CITY OF SPOKANE" September 22nd.  
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" October 24th.

For PORTLAND direct:

"COAXET" About October 5th.  
"WABAN" October 11th.  
"WEST MUNHAN" November 16th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone: 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## THE DOLLAR S. S.

## LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" about 10th Oct.

SAILING DATE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO U.S.S.B.

"WEST HEPBURN" Middle of Oct.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR " 792.

Lloyd Triestino

## S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about 15th September for Singapore Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said & Trieste. (possibly calling at Bombay).

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 26th Sept. to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPANLYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Leeuyen, from Shanghai.

Rason, from Tokio.

Selva from Kobe.

Lufungta, from Shanghai.

Singyuelong, No. 7, Shanghai from Shanghai.

White, Kitao Maru, from Yokohama.

Ashurst, from New York.

Capt. Jackson, s.s. Nile, from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

C. P. Lung, from Shanghai.

Doyle, passenger, Aki Maru, from Sydney.

Fred Keyston, from San Francisco.

Yunsang, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.

Yunwaichong, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.

Zungwoo, 233 Queen's Road, from Shanghai.

Kachongyuan, from Shanghai.

Yingchee, from Amoy.

T. KRING.

Superintendent, Hongkong Aug. 29, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Selva, from Shanghai.

White, Kitao Maru, from Yokohama.

Doyle, passenger, Aki Maru, from Sydney.

Fred Keyston, from San Francisco.

Yunsang, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.

Yunwaichong, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.

Zungwoo, 233 Queen's Road, from Shanghai.

Kachongyuan, from Shanghai.

Yingchee, from Amoy.

D. de H. FARRANT.

Superintendent, Hongkong, Aug. 28, 1919.

## CONSIGNEES.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

## THE Steamship

## "EDMORE."

having arrived from Seattle via ports on Aug. 30th, 1919. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godown, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Sept. 19th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within THIRTY DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godown, and cargo undelivered on and after September 6th, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. As Agents for U. S. Shipping Board.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions, Hongkong, 30th August, 1919.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
-------------	---------------	----------------------	------------------

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai and Tsingtao	B. & S.	3 Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	N. Y. K.	3 Sept.
Shanghai, Kowloon and Yokohama	N. Y. K.	3 Sept.
Hoihow, Patkoi and Haiphong	B. & S.	4 Sept.
Keitong	B. & S.	4 Sept.
Suiwan	B. & S.	4 Sept.
Straits and Calcutta	J. M. Co.	4 Sept.
Takini	J. C. J. L.	4 Sept.
Kuching	B. & S.	4 Sept.
Tsingtao	J. C. J. L.	4 Sept.
Longsang	J. M. Co.	5 Sept.
Hainan	D. L. Co.	5 Sept.
Takung	J. M. Co.	5 Sept.
Sinkiang	B. & S.	6 Sept.
Shanghai	J. M. Co.	6 Sept.
Tientin	Yatongfu M.	6 Sept.
Calcutta and Rangoon	P. & O.	6 Sept.
Singapore, Colombo &		

## NOTICE.

REMEMBER  
TEL. No. 977  
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST  
MODERN  
CARS IN  
TOWN.

## SANITARY BOARD.

## THE GASTRO-ENTERITIS OUTBREAK.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday. Mr. A. Gibson presided and those present were Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Capt. Monteith, M.O.H. Lt. Col. Crisp, Dr. Koch, Mr. Tso, and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds, Secretary.

## CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

The following letter from Government relative to the employment of children in factories and workshops was read: "I am directed to state that the Government has made careful enquiries in connection with the resolution of the Sanitary Board regarding the employment of small children in factories and workshops. The Government is fully in sympathy with the suggestion that the employment of children for long hours daily or their employment in any dangerous or unhealthy occupation should be prohibited, but it appears that the presence of children in factories and workshops is largely due to the fact that parents, having no place for their safe custody, are obliged to take their children with them when they go to work. It is stated that although the children in some cases spend long hours in or about factory or workshop premises, the time of actual work is generally speaking short and the work is light. It seems expedient, before passing any legislation of the nature suggested by the Sanitary Board, to make a commencement by providing such wider facilities for vernacular education, one of the results of which would be that the children of the poorer classes would be kept in school while their parents were at work. It is hoped to deal with this matter shortly and in the meantime it is considered inexpedient to legislate regarding the employment of children."

There were no minutes on the letter and the Chairman was about to proceed with the next business when Mr. Alabaster said "I move the letter be read."

The Chairman: It has been circulated. It is a long letter, but it can be read.

Mr. Alabaster: This is a public meeting and it was circulated privately.

The letter was then read.

## THE NEW EPIDEMIC.

On the question of the epidemic of gastro-enteritis, Captain Monteith produced plans showing the incidence of the disease since August 1st. It would be seen, he said, that up to August 24th, there were practically no cases. There were one or two on the 24th, on the 25th there were 9, on 26th 1, on the 27th 9, on the 28th 3. On the 29th it went up to 12, and on the 30th it took a jump to 52. On the 21st it went down to 29 and on Sept. 1st, there were 28 cases, and that day's report only showed 8 cases. It looked as if it was gradually going back to normal. Since August 1 there had been 183 cases, with 93 deaths. There had been seven cases of cholera since the Board last met, one case of plague and two of cerebro spinal fever.

Dr. Koch: Of what nationality?

Capt. Monteith: All Chinese except one European.

The Chairman: There was one European policeman.

Dr. Koch asked if anything was being done to find out the cause and the M.O.H. replied that it was suspected to be due to the tongue that was being distributed. The congee stations were, however, to be abolished by the Chinese authorities irrespective of this disease.

## COUNCIL MEETING.

## TO-MORROW'S AGENDA.

The Legislative Council meets again to-morrow. The agenda is as follows—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Indictments in Criminal Cases, and matters incidental or similar thereto.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance for the acquisition and disposal of Rice by the Hongkong Government, and for validating acts previously done.

Committee on the Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Five million four hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-seven Dollars and sixty-three Cents to defray the charges of the year 1918.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Places of Public Entertainment.

Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

The Chairman: I should like to make it quite clear to the Board that the facts regarding the action taken with reference to the epidemic are not quite as they have been reported in some of the newspapers. The decision to abandon free congee distribution was arrived at by the Tung Wah Hospital authorities partly for economic reasons and was arrived at independently of any bearing it might have on the spread of gastro-enteritis, and before the risk of the free congee spreading the disease had been mooted. It has not been proved that the free congee issued by the Tung Wah Authority had anything to do with the spread of the disease, further than the obvious risk, when an epidemic is prevalent, of bringing together in very intimate contact large numbers of hungry people and this risk it has been decided to avoid.

The Chairman: It has been circulated. It is a long letter, but it can be read.

Mr. Alabaster: This is a public meeting and it was circulated privately.

The letter was then read.

## THE NEW EPIDEMIC.

On the question of the epidemic of gastro-enteritis, Captain Monteith produced plans showing the incidence of the disease since August 1st. It would be seen, he said, that up to August 24th, there were practically no cases. There were one or two on the 24th, on the 25th there were 9, on 26th 1, on the 27th 9, on the 28th 3. On the 29th it went up to 12, and on the 30th it took a jump to 52. On the 21st it went down to 29 and on Sept. 1st, there were 28 cases, and that day's report only showed 8 cases. It looked as if it was gradually going back to normal. Since August 1 there had been 183 cases, with 93 deaths. There had been seven cases of cholera since the Board last met, one case of plague and two of cerebro spinal fever.

Dr. Koch: Of what nationality?

Capt. Monteith: All Chinese except one European.

The Chairman: There was one European policeman.

Dr. Koch asked if anything was being done to find out the cause and the M.O.H. replied that it was suspected to be due to the tongue that was being distributed. The congee stations were, however, to be abolished by the Chinese authorities irrespective of this disease.

## THE BOCHE NO SPORT.

## HIS TACTICS WITH THE SWEDES.

The Boche has once more proved that he is no sportsman. That is the lasting impression left by the visit of two German football teams to Stockholm. That these visits ever took place was very largely due to the lamentable fact that the proposed tour of the English football players was not carried out. The Swedes, longing for real international football, had looked forward to the visit of the English team as the great event of the coming season. Everything was prepared for giving the latter a most hearty welcome, and the whole football season had been arranged and timed on the basis of the Anglo-Swedish matches. And then came the decision of the Football League to upset the whole plan, which was very deeply regretted over here—in Sweden—not least among the English colony, who knew what a good form of propaganda it would have been.

The case was adjourned till Thursday at noon.

## OFFENSIVE TRADE PROSECUTION.

A Chinese, of No. 20, Des Voeux Road was summoned before Mr. N. L. Smith to-day for storing and cleansing cowhides at No. 7, Sai On Lane without obtaining a licence from the Sanitary Board.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, defending his client, with twenty other firms in the Colony, were big wholesale dealers of cowhides and it was not the practice of the Government to issue licences for these trades. He had seen Dr. Gibson about the matter and the latter agreed with him. During the recent hot weather it was necessary to put a good deal of salt in the hides, and when the retailers took delivery of them, they discarded the salt on the road. Mr. Shenton held that as the Government would not grant a licence his client could not have contravened the conditions.

The case was adjourned till Thursday at noon.

## LAWN BOWLS.

## TAIKOO v. POLICE.

In the League match between Taikoo and the Police, played on the Taikoo greens on Saturday, the home team had a runaway victory. They won on all ranks and were 64 points in hand at the close. Scores—

TAIKOO	POLICE
Russell	Baird
Grott	Clark
Morrison	Cooper
Hamilton (S)	28 Grant (S)
Eldridge	Watt
Grimshaw	Watt
Wallace	Pitt
Wotherspoon (S)	28 Gerrard (S)
Muirhead	Clark
Sloan	Hollands
MacLachlan	Kent
Ferguson	(S) 41 Gordon (S)
Total	92 Total 28

## MISTAKEN FOR VON REUTER.

The military authorities at Park Hall Camp state that the German naval officer assaulted at Oswestry recently was mistaken for Admiral von Reuter, who has not been out of camp since his internment. At the time of the incident von Reuter was standing under a tree in his compound smoking a cigar.

## HOW THE BOCHE ARRIVED.

One day the president of the Stockholm A.F.A. was called on the telephone by a German, who said: "We have arrived now. Who have arrived?" "The Nurnberger Fussball Club, and we have now been waiting at the railway station for four hours to see if any of the Swedish football representatives would turn up."

The fact was that negotiations had been opened by the Stockholm A.F.A. with the Nurnberger Club, and while these negotiations were still going on and nothing had been fixed, the team went straight up to Stockholm to take the chance. The economical Boche probably thought it a waste of money to send a wire, or he wanted by this way to force himself upon the Swedes.

Anyhow, when the Germans were there, matches had to be arranged, and it was decided that the Germans, for a certain sum, should play four matches at Stockholm. When this had been fixed and the Germans had got their payment and one match already was played, they asked the Swedes if they could not possibly cut down the programme to three matches for the same payment, as they could not stay long but had to go home. The Swedes granted them this favour, but afterwards regretted it, because it turned out that the Germans in the meantime had arranged for two more matches in other cities in Sweden. They had plenty of time to play those matches. The Boche has always been notorious for cheating people in business, and even German "sportsmen" are the same when it comes to money.

## "DIRTY TRICKS."

The show which the Germans gave was a very mixed one. In their first match they met a rather weak team, which had played the previous day and had to put four reserves on the field. It would not be fair to say anything but that the Germans played a smart game, with accurate passing and quick shots. They were a well drilled team, and every movement, especially in the forward line, was "according to plan."

They won the first match, lost the second and had their third one drawn against a second-class team. And with every match the German play deteriorated, as their staying power seemed to be very weak. It is very likely that they got too much of the Swedish food and drink to be able to keep in form.

And a most significant fact was that when they in their last two matches come up against stronger teams, they used every kind of dirty trick, and also tried to argue with the referee for

the above appeared in *Sporting Life*, and was sent by a Stockholm correspondent.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CONSIGNEES.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

## NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League will be held on Wednesday, September 17th at 6 p.m. in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion. Will representatives of all clubs interested kindly attend.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 3 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point.

100 Bales Sumatra Tobacco Leaf

and afterwards at No. 6 Godown

16 Bales Sumatra Tobacco Leaf

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY the 4th September, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

36 bales Narcissus Bulbs

10 tins Soft Soap

9 drums Rubber Tar Sanitary Soap

5 cases "3 Boys" Soap

3 cases Mosquito netting in 25

Pieces 36 yds x 90"

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## WISEMAN LIMITED.

## JUST ARRIVED

## Cadburys and

## Fry's Chocolates

also

## Orange Blossom Candies

## WISEMAN LIMITED.

## NOTICE

## HONGKONG CLUB.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the

Hongkong Club will be held in

the Club House on Monday, the

8th September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

Business:—As posted in the

Hall of the Club.

By order,

S. DES VOEUX, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1919.

## NATIONAL BONDS OF

The 3rd, 4th and 5th years of

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

NOTICE

repayment of drawn bonds and

payment of interest coupons will

henceforth be made in Hongkong

Notes, at current rates, for the

equivalent of the face value of

said bonds and coupons.

For the

BANK OF CHINA,

Tsuyee Pei, Manager

Hongkong, 7th July,

## HOTEL LISTS.

## Hawthorn Hotel

Corrected to 30th August, 1912.

Dr. A. C. Anderson	H. D. Kinney
Mrs. C. de Almeida	Alan Keith
Mrs. H. Arrien	J. T. Kidd
and 3 children	K. T. Li
O. de Almeida	A. H. Lunings
G. S. Archibald	Mr. and Mrs. G.
Mrs. G. d'Almeida	Lauritsen
and family	Mme. Leiria
Mrs. G. d'Almeida	G. Ludin
and family	Dr. and Mrs. J.
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Anderson	B. Murphy and maid
Mrs. de Beus	E. Monkman
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bain	Roy. McFarlane
C. Brown	H. D. Moore
J. Brevelde and 3 children	Madam Mattox
Mr. and Mrs. Brandam	Mme. Mattox
Mr. and Mrs. Burgess	Dr. G. W. McLean
Mrs. M. Bain	J. Nishimoto
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Benson	Mr. and Mrs. Norton and child
A. N. Bishop	W. P. Neeson
J. Barr	A. A. Pauw
D. M. Biggar	S. S. Perry
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bergeron	Mr. and Mrs. Rollin
E. R. Boericks	Mr. and Mrs. D. Russell, and child
Mr. & Mrs. S. Bissney	Mr. and Mrs. J. van Roy and 2 children
W. G. Brownell	Capt. J. A. P. MacRee
G. L. Coleman	R. F. A. Reis
Mr. and Mrs. R. Colquhoun	R. R. Roxburgh
N. Croucher	E. H. Ray
F. W. Cox	Mr. and Mrs. S. Systma
Mr. and Mrs. D. Dohympole, family	Mrs. Scherardies
Capt. W. Davison	Mr. and child
Mrs. J. A. Doone	Mrs. R. Schwarz
Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Engelman	E. Smith
Mr. and Mrs. B. C. M. Sanderson	P. M. Sanderson
and a child	H. Stephens
H. J. Eddo	N. Steensby
Mr. & Mrs. R. S. F. W. Todd	Capt. J. C. Todd
Ericson	Rev. J. C. Todd
Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallingford	Tate
Ererer	Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Epstein	R. Weil
Miss E. Euanson	H. L. Wilkinson
Capt. R. Findlay	C. A. L. Williams
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Ford	Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Thorne
R. R. Fickett	Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh
H. Guest	H. L. Traill
H. B. Gallop	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Templeton
N. C. Galuzzi	Jules de Vries
J. S. R. Gardiner	W. V. Vooren
K. W. Hsu	Tbos. Vint
Mrs. Hofweiser	J. P. Williams
Mrs. McConnell	Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hussey
Capt. T. P. Hall	H. T. Webster
G. Harper	R. Williams
H. P. Holzheiser	H. L. Wilkinson
A. Shelton Hooper	C. A. L. Williams
Capt. & Mrs. R. Jones	Mr. & Mrs. G. V. Ford
B. Johannes	York

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Corrected to 30th August, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Appleton and child	Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Hammes
Dr. M. E. Ager	Mrs. F. Hammes
Mrs. R. Almond	A. Harrison
Miss. Bloomfield	A. Jonas
Mr. and Mrs. W. Budge	Mrs. J. Johnstone
A. D. Beyvoort	B. James
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Russell	P. J. de Kant
R. H. Bevan	L. MacLaren
S. Bawer	Capt. K. Larssen
F. G. Becke	M. Manuk
Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel	M. Manuk
G. P. Curry	Mrs. L. M. Pease
E. G. Coomes	Mrs. W. C. Passmore
J. G. Chadwick	Mrs. A. Robertson
Choi Shing & son	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Richardson
J. D. Danby	D. A. Souza
R. G. Douglas	F. A. Siefert
Capt. S. J. Edward	R. K. Spencer
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Elford	Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and family
W. Eborall	F. Taylor
W. Fugler	F. C. Todd
A. C. Finney	C. H. Turner
A. L. Fry	T. R. Taylor
P. T. Farrell	Mr. and Mrs. Underwood
Mrs. Farrell	Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Underwood
E. P. Fielding	Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Wetton
E. Nam Hoo and family	Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Wetton
Mr. and Mrs. H. Hansen and child	Mr. and Mrs. B. Witchell
Master G. Ham-	Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Wetton

## JAM TO BE NO DEARER.

The Food Controller announces that it is proposed to retain a schedule of maximum prices for this season's jams, and it is hoped that any revision of the present prices will be in a downward direction. The price of jam will not be raised to meet the position of the manufacturers who, despite official warnings, have paid unreasonably high prices for fruit.



MUSTARD &amp; Co.

UPLEX

With or without  
the Safety Guard, the  
DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR  
always enables you to  
"SHAVE WITH A SMILE"

## PRISON FOR THE PROFITEER

## 5,900 PROSECUTIONS IN SIX MONTHS.

The Bishop of Durham headed an Anglican and Free Church deputation which, visited the Wesleyan Conference recently, to offer its welcome.

The feature of the morning session was a resolution, proposed by Mr. Walter Runciman, to the effect that:

"The Conference, having regard to the direct responsibility resting upon the Church of Christ for the destruction of the drink evil in our land, affirms it to be the duty of Christians to set an example of personal abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages."

Smith fought well in some of the first rounds, and showed much courage and endurance. The match, which was organised by the *Petit Journal*, had aroused considerable interest here, as it marked the reopening of boxing in France and the reappearance in the ring of France's most popular champion.

"The boy of Lens"—Carpentier is the son of a miner—when war broke out joined the army and won the Military Medal in the Aviation Service. He never fought any match during the war, but took part only in exhibitions for charity.

## JUST AN INCIDENT.

Once, however, while he was giving an exhibition with an American soldier, the American, who showed remarkable ability, desirous of a score if he could, began to fight seriously. As he refused to listen to Carpenter's warning, the latter took the thing seriously in his turn, and knocked out his opponent, who felt very sorry.

A very large crowd filled the big hall of the Cirque de Paris last night, prices for seats ranging from 10s. to £3. Everyone was keenly interested to see whether Carpenter was going to show again his remarkable form of five years ago. His friends appeared confident, but many were somewhat afraid that Dick Smith, who had come over with the reputation of a first-class boxer, who had the advantage in height, reach and weight, might prove a dangerous opponent.

Dick Smith was the first to enter the ring, and was received with loud cheering. The Englishman, who looks a fine athlete, appeared to be very fit. An ovation greeted Carpenter when he appeared. The French champion looked to be in splendid condition. His familiar, boyish face, is tanned to the colour of bronze.

## FRENCHMAN'S GOOD START.

The two opponents shook hands and the contest began. Carpenter immediately led the attack all through the first round; but there were several encounters in clinches, during which Carpenter kept hammering Smith's ribs.

The Englishman landed a severe right punch on Carpenter's jaw, which seemed to stagger him for a few seconds, but Smith failed to take advantage of it. The Englishman appeared to have a slight advantage in this first round, but the two men were evidently taking each other's measure.

In the second round the Frenchman attacked quickly, placing a couple of hard blows on his opponent's face, to which Smith replied with one of his favourite lefts on the jaw. The round continued with a series of clinches, in which the two boxers scored rather freely on each other's ribs and chest.

ONLOOKERS' PROTEST.

At one moment the crowd protested, making an infernal noise and accusing Smith of hitting his adversary too low. Carpenter, getting excited, launched a straight right to the Englishman's jaw, and sent him to the ropes. Smith dashed for Carpenter, both biting severely and falling finally on each other in an exciting close struggle, the referee having much difficulty in parting them.

The three following rounds were again marked with repeated close rallies, which seemed to be the Englishman's tactics.

The sixth round was entirely in favour of Carpenter, who seemed to improve his fighting. Smith failed to place his blow while the Frenchman scored several swings at the jaw and under the eye.

## DRINK EVIL.

## TEMPERANCE WEAKER SINCE WAR.

## 5,900 PROSECUTIONS IN SIX MONTHS.

The number of prosecutions instituted this year, against retail traders for profiteering, was 5,980. In 239 of these cases the offender had been sentenced to imprisonment; with the option of a fine, while in 4,565 cases the penalty was restricted to the imposition of a fine.—Mr. Shortt, in Commons on July 17.

A *Daily News* representative was informed recently that no decision had yet been reached by the Government in respect to the proposal to set up Fair Prices Tribunals throughout the country for safeguarding consumers against profiteering.

The proposal, it is stated, is the result of very strong pressure which has been brought to bear on the Government from many quarters representing all classes of consumers. These representations concern not only food-stuffs, but clothing of every description, household furniture, and kitchen requisites.

## INADEQUATE FINES.

In a letter received from the Food Controller by the Secretary of the Islington Labour Party, it is stated: "that it is not within his (Mr. Roberts) power to interfere with the discretion of magistrates in these cases (offences against food orders). At the same time he views with concern the feeling of the Islington Food Control Committee expressed in a resolution to which you draw attention."

"That this Committee express their regret that they are seriously hampered in their endeavour to protect the public from fraudulent practices on the part of food retailers by reason of the inadequate fines inflicted by the magistrate hearing the cases."

The Conference passed a resolution recording its hearty satisfaction with the prohibition provisions in the United States, and affirmed its determination to lead British Methodists in a constructive effort towards the permanent prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

Speaking at an earlier stage of the proceedings, Mr. George Knight (Bournemouth) said Wesleyan Methodism had lost the spirit of adventure. The spirit of defence was more in evidence than the spirit of attack. "We strafe our opponents from a long distance," he said, "and then settle down in our winter quarters."

A returned chaplain, the Rev. W. F. Loftus (Birmingham), said there was a feeling that the churches were frittering away their time. "Where did they find," asked Mr. Loftus, "the Church making an organised attack on drink and impurity?"

THE TEA SUPPLY.

Although prices at the London tea sales have shown a further fall, and unusually heavy stocks are held in the country, there is little likelihood of a drop in the retail price.

Asked why stocks in bond were abnormally large, a trade authority said importers appeared to have bought large quantities for re-export to the Continent, and had not been able to ship as much as they expected owing to licensing difficulties, restrictions on credit to the Central Empires, and dock delays.

In the opinion of this authority the quantity now held does not justify a decrease in the retail price, for tea, he held, is relatively cheaper than other commodities when compared with pre-war values.

Carpentier, who has his lip slightly cut, was bleeding and this seemed to upset him. However, he was in splendid form for the seventh round, which both fought very well.

Carpentier delivered two smashing blows to the Englishman's unprotected face, and the latter towards the end of the round gave followed by a left on the Englishman's unprotected face.

Smith's jaw became a target for Carpenter, who had already sent his opponent to the floor for seven seconds in the third round, but Smith was not seriously hit that time.

In the fifth round both slipped, and Smith took advantage of resting on his knee for nine seconds. He then appeared tired, but managed to pull himself together and attack Carpenter, whom he sent to the ropes.

The Englishman was soon in difficulties. He appeared half-groggy, while Carpenter launched another terrible swing, followed by an upper cut, and sent Smith to the floor for good.

Smith was lifted to his chair, and after recovering went to shake hands with Carpenter, who received a most enthusiastic ovation.

## ANOTHER BIG HOUSE TURNED UP AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE LAST NIGHT TO ENJOY THE ENTERTAINMENT PROVIDED BY

## "THE GLOBE TROTTERS."

IT IS SOMETHING QUITE OUT OF THE ORDINARY, AND YOU WILL ENDORSE

THE PRESS NOTICES THAT "THE GLOBE TROTTERS" ARE THE

MERRIEST CROWD THAT HAVE VISITED HONGKONG FOR A LONG TIME.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING THEM. COME TO-NIGHT WITH YOUR FAMILY. PRICES \$3, \$2 & \$1. SOLDIERS & SAILORS HALF PRICE.

## TO-DAY'S MATINEE.

A SPECIAL MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN BY "THE GLOBE TROTTERS" AT THE VICTORIA THIS AFTERNOON AT 5.50. PRICES: \$2, \$1 & 50 C.S. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

## GERMANY'S ENTERPRISE IN CIVIL FLYING.

## PASSENGER SERVICES FROM BERLIN.

In spite of the disturbed internal conditions in Germany a determined attempt is being made to establish aviation on a permanent commercial basis.

From reports recently received it appears that a fairly large number of passenger services have been running for some time, mostly radiating from Berlin.

Routes from the capital are in operation to Weimar (125 miles), Frankfurt (45 miles), Leipzig (90 miles), Wurzburg (120 miles), Hanover (150 miles), Westphalia, Hamburg (150 miles) and Breslau (175 miles). There are also services between Weimar and Frankfurt, Hamburg and Wurzburg, and Hanover and Westphalia.

The Berlin-Weimar route opened as early as February 5. The results for the period, up to the end of the month, showed that 120 flights took place, of which all but 18 were successfully terminated. There were no accidents. The Berlin-Hamburg route was opened on March 1, and on this service also the results were considered satisfactory.

In spite of bad weather and interruptions owing to trouble in Berlin a total of 108 flights, i.e., three to four per day, were accomplished and a total load of no less than 3,737 kilogrammes (3,600 tons) were carried.

The average duration of each journey was two hours 11 minutes, with a record trip of 1 hour 15 minutes.

It is also of interest to note that a further fusion of interests of the various already existing commercial aviation companies is being organised under the direction of the Sablatnig Aircraft Factory and the Luftfahrt G.m.b.h.

Tel. No. 1186.

URHAM

OMINO

RAZOR



## NOTICES.

Sole Agents: **Studebaker** Tel. No. 1913.  
THE  
CONNAUGHT  
MOTOR CAR  
COMPANY,  
28, Des Vœux Rd.  
Central.  
G.P.O. Box 444.

A Car which has won for itself a world wide  
reputation for permanency of Service, Power,  
Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car  
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.  
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

## EVERY DROP OF

**GALLIN  
MARTEL**

Brandy is unequalled as a pleasant wholesome stimulating  
Tonic. It is aged in wood for years before being bottled.

Obtainable Everywhere.  
Sole Agents,

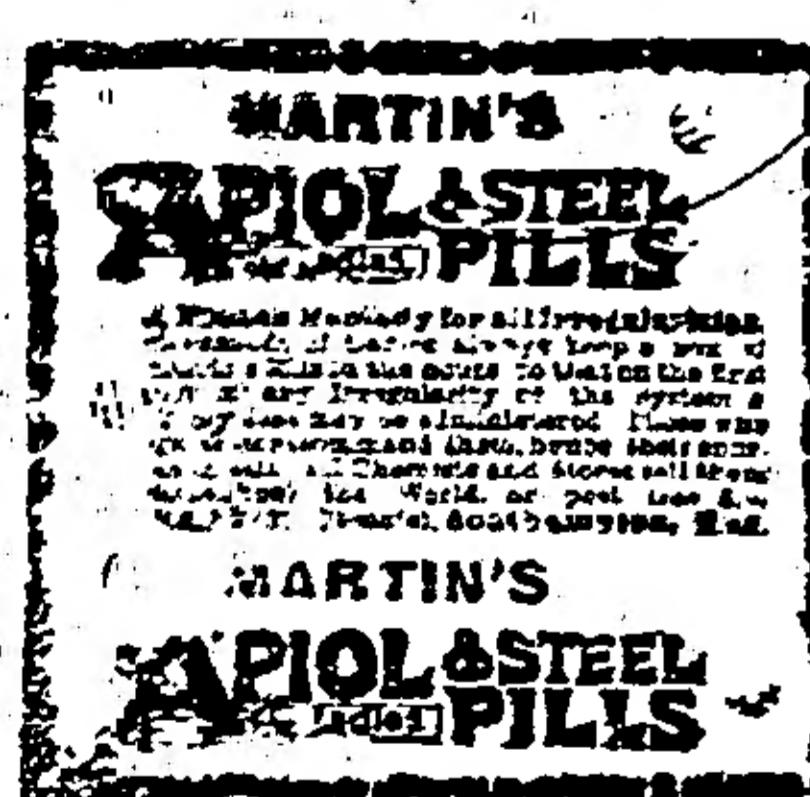
**H. RUTTONJEE & SON.**  
Wine & Spirit Merchants.  
16. Queen's Road, Central.  
HONGKONG.

**SHELL**  
MOTOR SPIRIT  
The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China) Ltd.

## JUST ARRIVED

A large selection of  
FILET LACE TABLE COVERS - ROUND & SQUARE.  
SWATOW DRAWN WORK & SILK EMBROIDERIES.  
ALL KINDS OF LADIES FANCY GOODS.  
FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
PRICES MODERATE.

**SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,**  
Tel No. 2860,  
No. 14, Des Vœux Rd. (Ct.)



**GIRL'S STRANGE MISHAP.**  
The medical staff of the Anti-  
Vivisection Hospital, Battersea,  
were called upon to deal with a  
strange case recently. A little  
girl, aged eight, had been drinking  
from a tin metal-polish bottle,  
when her tongue was drawn into  
the neck and, owing to the air  
pressure, could not be released.  
The doctor first cut off the  
bottom of the bottle, but so firmly  
was the child's tongue wedged  
in the aperture that he had even-  
tually to divide the bottle from  
top to bottom before relief could  
be given.

## NOTICE

**Yorkshire  
Insurance Co.  
Limited.**  
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS  
for the above Company are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**SHEWAN, TOWES & CO.**

## AGENTS.

## 理 代 奉 銀

A Finer Milk Food for Infants.  
Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot  
be Obtained.  
A large consignment just to hand.  
Prices very moderate.



**SHU FUNG TAI & Co.**  
Agents:  
For Hongkong and South China  
No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central,  
Hongkong.  
Telephone Nos. 1233 & 2230.

## RAMSAY &amp; CO.

We have a large selection of  
TYPED PAPERS, etc. in stock and  
SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

We specialise in TYPewriter  
REPAIRS which are EXECUTED BY  
EXPERT MECHANICS.

We are in the best position to  
SUPPLY TYPED PAPERS FOR RIBBONS,  
CARBON PAPER, ETC.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T Demand 4/- 1/2  
30 d/s 4/- 11/16  
60 d/s 4/- 15/16  
4 m/s 4/- 15/16  
T/T Shanghai Nom. 1/16  
T/T Singapore 172 1/2  
T/T Japan 168 1/2  
T/T India Nom.  
Demand, India Nom.  
T/T San Francisco 85  
& New York 220  
T/T Marks Nom.  
T/T France 6.76  
Demand, Paris 6.76

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 4/13  
4 m/s. D/P 4/2  
6 m/s. L/C 4/21  
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne 4/21  
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 86 1/2  
4 m/s. Marks Nom.  
4 m/s. France 6.96  
6 m/s. France 7.02  
Demand, Germany 7  
Demand, New York 84 1/2  
Demand, Bombay Nom.  
Demand, Calcutta  
Demand, Manila 173 1/2  
Demand, Singapore 171 1/2  
On Saigon  
On Bangkok 38 1/4  
Sovereign 4.90 Nom.  
Gold leaf per Tael 34.40  
Bar Silver, per oz 51  
Forward 59

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:  
Hongkong 50 cts sub. \$10% p.m.  
" 10 " 26% p.m.  
" 5 " 35% p.m.  
C. coins 51/2% p.m.

## BANKS.

**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE  
DE CHINE  
(FRENCH BANK).**

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000  
Paid up ... 57,500,000  
(1/3 of the Capital is F. 25,000,000,  
subscribed by the Government of the  
Chinese Republic.)

(Chairman of the Board of Directors:  
André Baudot.)

General Manager: A. J. Ferrier.

HEAD OFFICE  
74, Rue Saint-Louis, PARIS

BRANCHES  
Peking

Shanghai Saigon

Tientsin Haiphong

Hongkong Yunnan

Macau Vladivostok

Canos Foochow

BANKERS

Société Générale pour le  
Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en  
France.

IN LONDON: The London County West-  
minster and Paris Bank Ltd.

The London Joint City and  
Midland Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial  
centres of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

CHIBANKIND  
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed  
Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.  
Terms of application.

Every description of Banking and Ex-  
change business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. MOUET DE JOURNEL  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,  
Queen's Building,  
3, Chater Road.

Tel. 2440

G. F. T. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese  
race, desiring to leave the colony for places other than  
anton, West River or Macao should apply in person for per-  
mission to do so at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING  
between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
dally.

Applicants will be required to  
produce Passports or identification  
papers.

All persons with certain exceptions  
who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are  
required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the  
particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at  
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-  
pliance is a fine not exceeding  
50.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.**

A PPLICATION forms for  
Membership of the above  
Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.  
Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers  
Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE  
WEEK DAYS

1.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.  
8.00 a.m. to 12.00 m. 15 min.  
12.00 m. to 1.30 p.m. 15 min.  
1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. 15 min.  
4.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m. 15 min.  
5.15 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 15 min.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. 15 min.

NIGHT CARS  
as on Week Days.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

1.00 midnight. SUNDAY.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 15 min.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 m. 15 min.

12.00 m. to 1.00 p.m. 15 min.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. 15 min.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 15 min.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. 15 min.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. 15 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. 15 min.

NIGHT CARS  
as on Week Days.

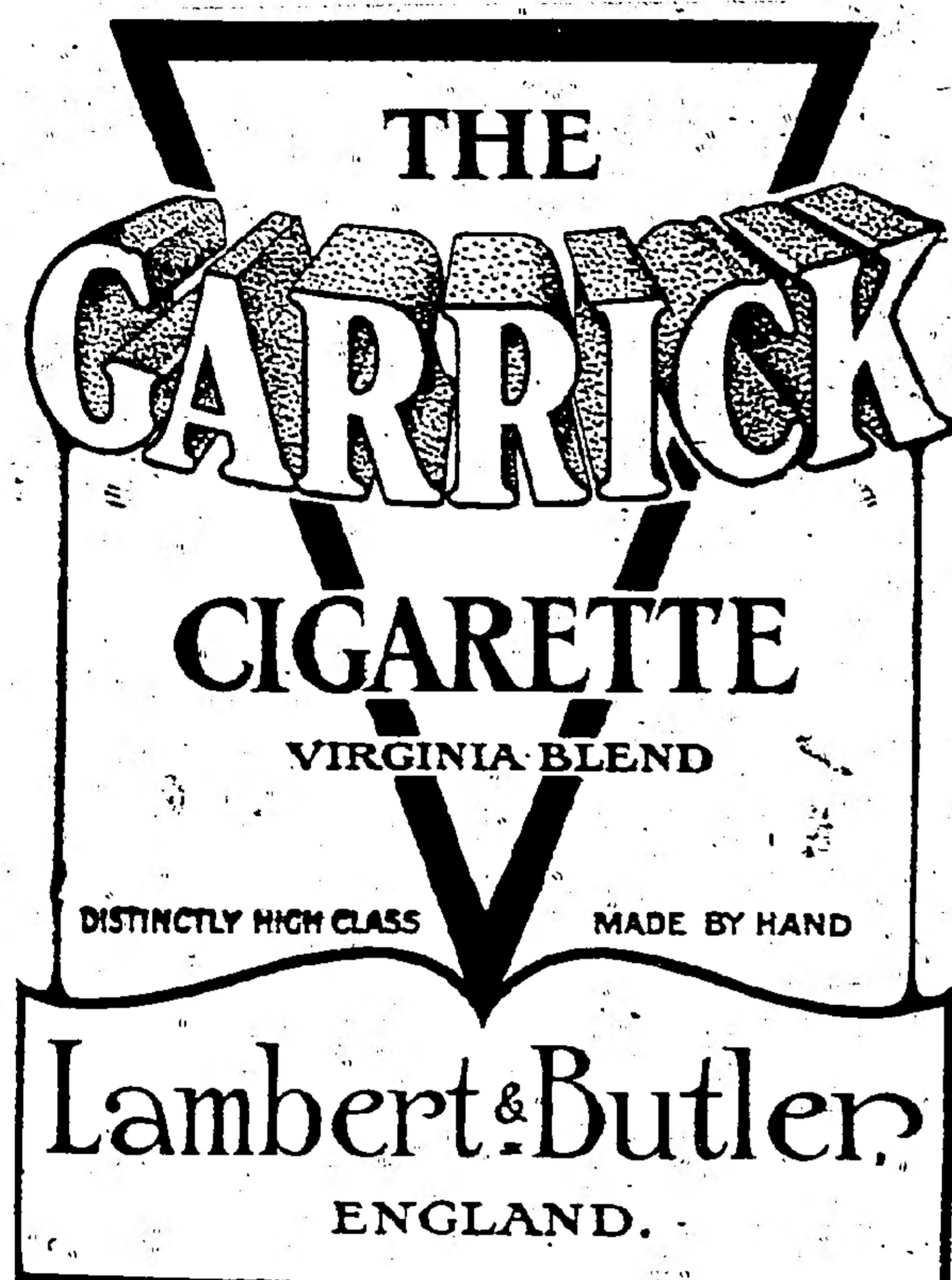
SPECIAL CARS

By arrangement of the Company's  
Agents, Bidders, etc. in Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

TSUYEE PEI.  
Manager.

## NOTICES.

A HIGH GRADE  
VIRGINIA:—

SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ARRIVED.

Taksang, 977. Br. Capt. Picknell, Haiphong. J. M.—Mooring. B 17.

Suiyang, 1395. Br. Capt. Gibbs, Canton. B. &amp; S.—Mooring.—B 12.

Hangchow, 999. Br. Capt. Wuhu. Wuhu. B. &amp; S.—Mooring.—C 41.

Chik Shang, 443. Ch. Capt. Fung, Hoitow. Yuen Sheong Lee.—B 7.

Shidzuoka Maru, 3837. Jap. Capt. Ozaki, London. N. Y. K.—Mooring.—B 5.

Shinryu Maru, 1958. Jap. Capt. Mori, Bombay. N. Y. K.—Mooring.—K. Wharf.

## VESSELS CLEARED.

Hangchow for Canton

Suiyang for Shanghai

Fushiki Maru for Saigon

Harold Dollar for Vancouver

Muroto for Hongay

Shizuoka Maru for Yokohama

Edmore for Seattle

Shinryu Maru for Moji

Titan for Yokohama

Hainum for Canton

Cyclops for Liverpool

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

at 9 a.m. at 6 a.m. at 9 p.m.

Barometer 29.61 29.69 29.73

Temperature 84 78 83

Humidity 75 81 79

Wind Direction W. C. L. M. W.

Force 3 0 3

Weather 0 0 0

Clouds 0 3 0 10 4 97

Height above sea level on the 2nd F6

Latitude 34° 30' 37" N.

Longitude 114° 10' 27" E.

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 3, 1919.

T. J. CLAXTON, Director.

## POST OFFICE.

A new system of advising postal parcels between Hongkong and the United Kingdom has been adopted as a result of which it will be necessary in future for senders of uninsured parcels from Hongkong to fill in two Customs Declaration Forms in respect of each parcel.

Telegraphic communication with Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAIIS.

Shanghai—Per SINKIANG, 3rd Sept. Japan—Per TEAN, 8th Sept. 5 a.m. Japan and U.S.A.—Per CHINA, 4th Sept. Swatow and Bangkok—Per KANCHOW, 9th Sept., 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SHANTUNG, 9th Sept. 10 a.m. Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per KAIJO M., 7th Sept., 9 a.m. Monday, 8th SEPTEMBER.

Shanghai and North China—Per SHANTUNG, 9th Sept. 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAITAN, 9th Sept., 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 9th Sept., 5 p.m.

Wednesday, 10th SEPTEMBER.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San Francisco & South America—Per ANYO MARU, 10th Sept., noon.

Friday, 12th SEPTEMBER.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 12th Sept., noon.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 4th Sept., 11 a.m.

Weihsien, Chiafoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 4th Sept., 3 p.m.

## OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.

Hoitow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 4th Sept., 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per DERWENT, 4th Sept., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

Shinghai, N. C. and Japan via

Koko—Per KAGA MARU, 18th Sept., 10 a.m.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## Banks.

H. K. & S. Banks b.	\$680
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons b.	435
North Chinas n.	8205
Unions n.	21216
Yangtze n.	280
Fair Easterns b.	23
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires n.	138
H. K. Fires b.	345

## Shipping.

Douglas b.	95
Steamboats b. 24	sa. 24 1/4
Indos (Pref.) n.	32
Indos (Def.) n.	193
Shells n.	178 1/2
Ferries n.	35 1/2

## Refineries.

Sugars n.	178
Malabons n.	46

## Mining.

Kailans b.	60 1/2
------------	--------

Langkats b.	19
-------------	----

Shanghai Loans b.	
-------------------	--

Shai Explorations b.	
----------------------	--

Raubs b.	210
----------	-----

Tronches b.	44 1/2
-------------	--------

Ural Caspians b.	47 1/2
------------------	--------

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c. b.	
---------------------------------	--

H. K. Wharves a.	101
------------------	-----

K. Docks b.	179
-------------	-----

Shai Docks b.	116
---------------	-----

N. Engineering b.	253 1/2
-------------------	---------

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
----------------------------	--

Centrals n.	109 1/2
-------------	---------

H. K. Hotels n.	120
-----------------	-----

L. Invest. b.	121 1/2
---------------	---------

H'phreys Est. b.	9
------------------	---

K'loon Lands n.	45
-----------------	----

L. Reclamations n.	175
--------------------	-----

West Points n.	94
----------------	----

Cotton Mills.	
---------------	--

Ewos b.	335
---------	-----

Kung Yiks b.	527 1/2
--------------	---------

Lau Kung Mows n.	207 1/2
------------------	---------

Orientals n.	512
--------------	-----

Shai Cottons n.	215
-----------------	-----

Yangtszeapoos b.	15
------------------	----

Miscellaneous.	
----------------	--

Cements b.	820
------------	-----

China Borneos n.	12 1/2
------------------	--------

Do. Light old b. 7.40 new b. 3.40	
-----------------------------------	--

China Providents n.	9
---------------------	---

Dairy Farms a.	29 1/2
----------------	--------

Electric H. K. b. 86 1/2 sa. 87	
---------------------------------	--

Electric Macao n.	34
-------------------	----

Hongkong Ropes n.	31
-------------------	----

H. K. Tramways n.	8.35
-------------------	------

Peak Trans. old b.	79
--------------------	----

Do. new b.	80 cts.
------------	---------

Steam Laundries n.	3 1/2
--------------------	-------

Steel Foundries n.	12
--------------------	----

Water-boats s.	16
----------------	----

Watsons b.	5 1/2
------------	-------

Wm. Powells b.	12
----------------	----

Wisemans b.	29
-------------	----

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--